09/960,720

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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	SEP 09	CA/CAplus records now contain indexing from 1907 to the present
NEWS 4	DEC 08	INPADOC: Legal Status data reloaded
NEWS 5	SEP 29	DISSABS now available on STN
NEWS 6	OCT 10	PCTFULL: Two new display fields added
NEWS 7	OCT 21	BIOSIS file reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 8	OCT 28	BIOSIS file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 9	NOV 24	MSDS-CCOHS file reloaded
NEWS 10	DEC 08	CABA reloaded with left truncation
NEWS 11	DEC 08	IMS file names changed
NEWS 12	DEC 09	Experimental property data collected by CAS now available in REGISTRY
NEWS 13	DEC 09	STN Entry Date available for display in REGISTRY and CA/CAplus
NEWS 14	DEC 17	DGENE: Two new display fields added
NEWS 15	DEC 18	BIOTECHNO no longer updated
NEWS 16	DEC 19	CROPU no longer updated; subscriber discount no longer available
NEWS 17	DEC 22	Additional INPI reactions and pre-1907 documents added to CAS databases
NEWS 18	DEC 22	IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB reloaded with new data and search fields
NEWS 19	DEC 22	ABI-INFORM now available on STN
NEWS 20	JAN 27	Source of Registration (SR) information in REGISTRY updated and searchable
NEWS 21	JAN 27	A new search aid, the Company Name Thesaurus, available in CA/CAplus

NEWS EXPRESS	DECEMBER 28 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.00, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 2003
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*GENBANK       - Genetic Sequence Data Bank

  * The files listed above are temporarily unavailable.

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:15:06 ON 04 FEB 2004

=> FIL STNGUIDE
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jan 30, 2004 (20040130/UP).

=> file medline, uspatful, dgene, embase, wpids, fsta, japio, biosis, cen, ceaba,
biobusiness, hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.12       0.33

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=> s fibrosis () treatment
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L1          993 FIBROSIS (W) TREATMENT

=> s fibrosis and cirrhosis
L2        45818 FIBROSIS AND CIRRHOSIS

=> s chronic pancreatitus
L3            1 CHRONIC PANCREATITUS

=> d l3 ti abs ibib tot

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 1  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Treatment with small peptides to effect antifibrotic activity
AB     Methods for treating treating fibrosis in a mammal are described. An
       antifibrotic effective amount of a peptide having the formula
       f-Met-Leu-X where X is selected from the group consisting of Tyr,
       Tyr-Phe, Phe-Phe and Phe-Tyr is administered to the mammal. The fibrosis
       may be due to pathological changes resulting, e.g., from pulmonary
       fibrosis, atherosclerosis, cirrhosis, glomerulosclerosis,
       chronic pancreatitus, coronary artery disease (such as
       caused by infection by bacterium Chlamydia pneumoniae), trauma or
       surgical procedures. Examples of surgical procedures that cause fibrosis
       are post-operative fibrosis peri-neurally in the dura or nerve roots
       following spinal surgery, tenolysis of injured or repaired tendons with
       adhesions, neurolysis of damaged or repaired peripheral nerves with
       adhesions, post-operative adhesions from gynecologic and abdominal
       surgeries, reparative surgery of the vas deferens or fallopian tubes for
       reversal of male or female sterilization, and surgical repair of other
       tubular structures such as urethra, intestine or esophagus.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2002:141513  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Treatment with small peptides to effect antifibrotic
                         activity
INVENTOR(S):             Clagett, James, Snohomish, WA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Histatek, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

                              NUMBER      KIND    DATE
                         --------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2002072499      A1   20020613
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2001-960720     A1   20010921  (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:    Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2000-US7411, filed on 20
                         Mar 2000, UNKNOWN

                               NUMBER        DATE
                         ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:    US 1999-125514P    19990322 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    Edwards & Angell, LLP, P.O. Box 9169, Boston, MA, 02209
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:      13 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:              814
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:15:06 ON 04 FEB 2004)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:15:13 ON 04 FEB 2004

     FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, DGENE, EMBASE, WPIDS, FSTA, JAPIO, BIOSIS, CEN,
     CEABA-VTB, BIOBUSINESS, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:16:22 ON 04 FEB 2004
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L1          993 S FIBROSIS () TREATMENT
L2        45818 S FIBROSIS AND CIRRHOSIS
L3            1 S CHRONIC PANCREATITUS

=> s l2 and l1
L4           95 L2 AND L1

=> s f-Met-Leu
L5         2524 F-MET-LEU

=> s N-formyl peptides
L6          346 N-FORMYL PEPTIDES

=> s l6 and l1
L7            0 L6 AND L1

=> l5 and l1
L5 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
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"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l5 and l1
L8            1 L5 AND L1

=> d l8 ti abs ibib tot

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 1  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI   Treatment with small peptides to effect antifibrotic activity
AB   Methods for treating fibrosis in a mammal are described.  An
     antifibrotic-effective amount of a peptide f-Met-
     Leu-X (X = Tyr, Tyr-Phe, Phe-Phe, Phe-Tyr) is administered to the
     mammal.  The fibrosis may be due to pathol. changes resulting, e.g., from
     pulmonary fibrosis, atherosclerosis, cirrhosis, glomerulosclerosis,
     chronic pancreatitis, coronary artery disease (such as caused by infection
     by bacterium Chlamydia pneumoniae , trauma or surgical procedures).
     Examples of surgical procedures that cause fibrosis are post-operative
     fibrosis peri-neurally in the dura or nerve roots following spinal
     surgery, tenolysis of injured or repaired tendons with adhesions,
     neurolysis of damaged or repaired peripheral nerves with adhesions,
     post-operative adhesions from gynecol. and abdominal surgeries, reparative
     surgery of the vas deferens or fallopian tubes for reversal of male or
     female sterilization, and surgical repair of other tubular structures such
     as urethra, intestine or esophagus.
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2000:688103  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          133:247310
TITLE:                    Treatment with small peptides to effect antifibrotic
                          activity
INVENTOR(S):              Clagett, James
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Histatek, LLC, USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------      ---------------  --------
     WO 2000056349      A1   20000928      WO 2000-US7411   20000320
         W:  AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU,
             CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL,
             IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA,
             MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI,
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            SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM,
            AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
        RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,
            DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,
            CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
    EP 1162990        A1   20011219       EP 2000-916561   20000320
        R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
            IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
    BR 2000009226     A    20011226       BR 2000-9226     20000320
    JP 2002539270     T2   20021119       JP 2000-606253   20000320
    NO 2001004594     A    20011121       NO 2001-4594     20010921
    US 2002072499     A1   20020613       US 2001-960720   20010921
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                  US 1999-125514P  P  19990322
                                        WO 2000-US7411   W  20000320
REFERENCE COUNT:          7     THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
                                RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT


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    (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:15:06 ON 04 FEB 2004)

    FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:15:13 ON 04 FEB 2004

    FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, DGENE, EMBASE, WPIDS, FSTA, JAPIO, BIOSIS, CEN,
    CEABA-VTB, BIOBUSINESS, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:16:22 ON 04 FEB 2004
L1           993 S FIBROSIS () TREATMENT
L2         45818 S FIBROSIS AND CIRRHOSIS
L3             1 S CHRONIC PANCREATITUS
L4            95 S L2 AND L1
L5          2524 S F-MET-LEU
L6           346 S N-FORMYL PEPTIDES
L7             0 S L6 AND L1
L8             1 S L5 AND L1

=> d l4 ti abs ibib 1-20

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 95     MEDLINE on STN
TI   Clinical observation on the anti-liver fibrosis
     treatment by diammonion glycyrrhizinate injection combined with
     saliva.
ACCESSION NUMBER:   2003081815     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    22481124   PubMed ID: 12592693
TITLE:              Clinical observation on the anti-liver fibrosis
                    treatment by diammonion glycyrrhizinate injection
                    combined with saliva.
AUTHOR:             Zhang Yi-fa; Wang Lin-lun; Yin Wei-hua
SOURCE:             CHUNG-KUO CHUNG HSI I CHIEH HO TSA CHIH, (2002 Jul) 22 (7)
                    538-9.
                    Journal code: 9211576. ISSN: 1003-5370.
PUB. COUNTRY:       China
DOCUMENT TYPE:      (CLINICAL TRIAL)
                    Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
                    (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE:           Chinese
FILE SEGMENT:       Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:        200306
ENTRY DATE:         Entered STN: 20030221
                    Last Updated on STN: 20030621
                    Entered Medline: 20030620

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 95     MEDLINE on STN
TI   Developing strategies for liver fibrosis treatment.
AB   Liver fibrosis represents a major worldwide healthcare burden.
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bad date

Current therapy is limited to removing the causal agent. This approach is successful in some diseases; particularly haemochromatosis and chronic viral hepatitis. However, for many patients treatment is not possible, while other patients present to medical attention at an advanced stage of **fibrosis**. There is therefore a great need for novel therapies for liver **fibrosis**. The hepatic stellate cell has been recognised to be responsible for most of the excess extracellular matrix observed in chronic liver **fibrosis**. The detailed understanding of hepatic stellate cell biology has allowed the rational design of novel antifibrotic therapies. This review describes for the general reader the novel emerging therapies for liver **fibrosis**.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002678189 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22326184 PubMed ID: 12437504
TITLE: Developing strategies for liver **fibrosis treatment**.
AUTHOR: Murphy Frank; Arthur Michael; Iredale John
CORPORATE SOURCE: Liver Research Group, Division of Infection, Inflammation & Repair, University of Southampton, Southampton General Hospital, Southampton, SO16 6YD, UK.. frm105@hotmail.com
SOURCE: EXPERT OPINION ON INVESTIGATIONAL DRUGS, (2002 Nov) 11 (11) 1575-85. Ref: 109
Journal code: 9434197. ISSN: 1354-3784.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200303
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021120
Last Updated on STN: 20030326
Entered Medline: 20030325

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 95 MEDLINE on STN
TI [Extracellular matrix, hepatic **fibrosis** and anti-**fibrosis treatment**].
Matrice extra-cellulaire, fibrose hepatique et traitements antifibrotiques.
AB Over recent years, the study of the extracellular matrix (ECM) in the liver has considerably progressed. The application of new biochemical and genetic techniques led to the discovery of 13 different collagen proteins and a growing number of collagen-associated proteins such as fibronectin, laminin and proteoglycans. Many of these proteins have been cloned and sequenced. Progress also includes a better knowledge of the biological roles of ECM components as well as its dynamic remodeling in various pathophysiological conditions. Even if the clinical goal of prophylaxis and therapy of **fibrosis** remains distant, progress can be anticipated in the near future as basic processes are being elucidated.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91096568 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91096568 PubMed ID: 2267901
TITLE: [Extracellular matrix, hepatic **fibrosis** and anti-**fibrosis treatment**].
Matrice extra-cellulaire, fibrose hepatique et traitements antifibrotiques.
AUTHOR: Geubel A P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Service de gastro-enterologie, Cliniques St Luc-Universite Catholique de Louvain.
SOURCE: ACTA GASTROENTEROLOGICA BELGICA, (1990 Mar-Apr) 53 (2) 216-24. Ref: 25
Journal code: 0414075. ISSN: 0001-5644.
PUB. COUNTRY: Belgium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)

LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199102
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910322
Last Updated on STN: 19910322
Entered Medline: 19910214

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 95 USPATFULL on STN
TI Anticancer products for treating cystic **fibrosis**
AB The invention concerns a novel approach for treating cystic **fibrosis** using, in particular, anti-cancer chemotherapy. For the treatment of cystic **fibrosis** it proposes the use of at least one product which when administered to a patient brings about the expression or overexpression of an ABC carrier compound, in particular glutathione carrier. Preferably, the products used are anti-cancer products whose administration brings about the expression of MRP and/or MDR protein. The invention is also applicable to the treatment of rheumatoid polyarthritis or asthma.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:13402 USPATFULL
TITLE: Anticancer products for treating cystic **fibrosis**
INVENTOR(S): Stoven, Veronique, Paris, FRANCE
Lenoir, Gerard, Paris, FRANCE
Lallemand, Jean-Yves, Palaiseau, FRANCE
Annereau, Jean-Philippe, Paris, FRANCE
Barthe, Joel, Paris, FRANCE
Blanquet, Sylvain, Paris, FRANCE

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004009924	A1	20040115
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-379713	A1	20030306 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-424785, filed on 29 Nov 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6635627 A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1998-FR1074, filed on 28 May 1998, UNKNOWN

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1997-6667	19970530

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow,, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P., 1300 I Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20005-3315
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1189

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 95 USPATFULL on STN
TI Measurement of biosynthesis and breakdown rates of biological molecules that are inaccessible or not easily accessible to direct sampling, non-invasively, by label incorporation into metabolic derivatives and catabolitic products
AB Methods of determining rate of biosynthesis or breakdown of biological molecules from metabolic derivatives and catabolic products are disclosed herein. In particular, methods of measuring the rates of biosynthesis and breakdown of biological molecules inaccessible or not easily accessible to direct sampling by sampling metabolic derivatives and catabolic products in accessible biological samples are disclosed herein.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:324286 USPATFULL
TITLE: Measurement of biosynthesis and breakdown rates of biological molecules that are inaccessible or not easily accessible to direct sampling, non-invasively, by label incorporation into metabolic derivatives and catabolitic products
INVENTOR(S): Hellerstein, Marc K., Kensington, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003228259	A1	20031211
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-366125	A1	20030212 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-356008P	20020212 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP, 425 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94105-2482
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 59
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3036
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 95 USPATFULL on STN
TI Human tumor necrosis factor delta and epsilon
AB The invention relates to human TNF delta and TNF epsilon polypeptides, polynucleotides encoding the polypeptides, methods for producing the polypeptides, in particular by expressing the polynucleotides, and agonists and antagonists of the polypeptides. The invention further relates to methods for utilizing such polynucleotides, polypeptides, agonists and antagonists for applications, which relate, in part, to research, diagnostic and clinical arts.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:238706 USPATFULL
TITLE: Human tumor necrosis factor delta and epsilon
INVENTOR(S): Yu, Guo-Liang, Berkeley, CA, UNITED STATES
Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Gentz, Reiner, Belo Horizonte-Mg, BRAZIL

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003166864	A1	20030904
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-268951	A1	20021011 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-879919, filed on 14 Jun 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-815783, filed on 12 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6509170 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-815783, filed on 12 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6509170 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-82260, filed on 26 Feb 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6506882 Division of Ser. No. US 1997-815783, filed on 12 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6509170

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-328401P	20011012 (60)
	US 2000-211537P	20000615 (60)
	US 2000-241952P	20001023 (60)
	US 2000-254875P	20001213 (60)
	US 2001-277978P	20010323 (60)

	US 2001-276248P	20010316 (60)
	US 2001-293499P	20010525 (60)
	US 1996-16812P	19960314 (60)
	US 1996-16812P	19960314 (60)
	US 1996-16812P	19960314 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 50
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 11 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 14873
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 95 USPATFULL on STN
TI Recombinant adenoviral vectors and their utility in the treatment of various types of **fibrosis**: hepatic, renal, pulmonary, as well as hypertrophic scars
AB SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The use of gene therapy for the treatment of different kinds of **fibrosis** in human beings is disclosed. The purpose is the use of "therapeutic2 genes specifically directed to target organs to revert and/or prevent the development of the **fibrosis** process.

The potential application of gene therapy to patients with **fibrosis** and/or **cirrhosis** will depend to a large extent on the successful delivery of genes which encode for therapeutic proteins to livers with severe **fibrosis** and that these genes which encode for proteins human MMP-8 active and latent, MMP-1, MMP-2, MMP-9 and MMP-13; human uPA wild type and/or modified (or its truncated version), the truncated receptor for TGF-β type II and Smad-7 can be directed by adenovirus and/or other recombinant vectors that cannot transduce (infect) others organs. The recombinant adenoviruses (AdR) are vectors highly efficient for the transduction of therapeutic genes to diverse target cells. We have proved that they can carry genes to cirrhotic livers.

The delivery of therapeutic genes through such adenoviral vectors and other recombinant vectors could also be performed using cationic and anionic liposomes (DOTMA).

Therefore, we propose the use of this patent to be applied in the same manner to:

Renal **fibrosis**

Pulmonary **fibrosis**

Hypertrophic and keloid scars (skin **fibrosis**), and

Other kinds of **fibrosis**.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:3043 USPATFULL
TITLE: Recombinant adenoviral vectors and their utility in the treatment of various types of **fibrosis**: hepatic, renal, pulmonary, as well as hypertrophic scars
INVENTOR(S): Armendariz Borunda, Juan, Prado Coapa, MEXICO
Aguilar Cordova, Estuardo, Col. Prado Coapa, MEXICO

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003003077	A1	20030102
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-98359	A1	20020318 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2000-MX35, filed on 14 Sep 2000, UNKNOWN

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	MX 1999-998515	19990917

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PENNIE & EDMONDS LLP, 1667 K STREET NW, SUITE 1000, WASHINGTON, DC, 20006
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 12 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1285
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 95 USPATFULL on STN
TI Cyanomethyl substituted thiazoliums and imidazoliums and treatments of disorders associated with protein aging
AB Provided, among other things, is a compound of the formula: ##STR1##

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:192111 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cyanomethyl substituted thiazoliums and imidazoliums and treatments of disorders associated with protein aging
INVENTOR(S): Wagle, Dilip R., New York, NY, UNITED STATES
Fang, Sheng Ding, Mount Kisco, NY, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002103182	A1	20020801
	US 6610716	B2	20030826
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-905035	A1	20010713 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-218273P	20000713 (60)
	US 2001-296435P	20010606 (60)
	US 2001-259242P	20010102 (60)
	US 2000-259431P	20001229 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: DECHERT, P.O. Box 5218, Princeton, NJ, 08543
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1895
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 95 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method for diagnosing and treating chronic pelvic pain syndrome
AB The present invention provides a superior method of diagnosing Chronic Pelvic Pain Syndrome in men comprising measuring levels of cytokines in semen or components or fractions of semen. The invention also provides a method of treating a condition associated with elevated levels of a cytokine, such as TNF-α, in semen or a component or fraction thereof, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an ant-cytokine compound or composition, such as an anti-TNF-α compound or composition.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:14213 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for diagnosing and treating chronic pelvic pain syndrome
INVENTOR(S): Alexander, Richard B., Ellicott City, MD, United States
Ponniah, Sathibalan, Ellicott City, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Maryland, Baltimore, Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6180355	B1	20010130	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-306927		19990507	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-84668P	19980507 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Schwartzman, Robert A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Larson, Thomas G.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hultquist, Steven J., Barrett, William A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3501
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 95 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
TI Developing strategies for liver **fibrosis treatment**.
AB Liver **fibrosis** represents a major worldwide healthcare burden. Current therapy is limited to removing the causal agent. This approach is successful in some diseases; particularly haemochromatosis and chronic viral hepatitis. However, for many patients treatment is not possible, while other patients present to medical attention at an advanced stage of **fibrosis**. There is therefore a great need for novel therapies for liver **fibrosis**. The hepatic stellate cell has been recognised to be responsible for most of the excess extracellular matrix observed in chronic liver **fibrosis**. The detailed understanding of hepatic stellate cell biology has allowed the rational design of novel antifibrotic therapies. This review describes for the general reader the novel emerging therapies for liver **fibrosis**.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002412952 EMBASE
TITLE: Developing strategies for liver **fibrosis treatment**.
AUTHOR: Murphy F.; Arthur M.; Iredale J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. F. Murphy, Liver Research Group, Division of Infection Inflam./Repair, University of Southampton, Southampton SO16 6YD, United Kingdom. frm105@hotmail.com
SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs, (1 Nov 2002) 11/11 (1575-1585).
Refs: 109
ISSN: 1354-3784 CODEN: EOIDER
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 95 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI ANGIOTENSIN II TYPE 1A RECEPTOR DEFICIENT MICE SHOW SLOW PROGRESSION OF

LIVER **FIBROSIS** INDUCED BY CARBON TETRACHLORIDE: A DIRECT EVIDENCE FOR FIBROGENETIC ROLE OF RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM. .

AB Background and Aim:. The renin-angiotensin system (RAS) has been shown to contribute to fibrogenesis in a variety of organs, including the liver. In some animal models, blockers of the action of angiotensin (Ang), such as angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors or Ang II receptor antagonists, have been shown to induce regression or prevent the development of hepatic **fibrosis**. The aim of the present study was to determine whether the Ang II type 1A receptor (AT1A) is implicated in the development of liver **fibrosis** through Ang II signaling. Methods: Male AT1A-deficient mice and wild-type (WT) mice (7w) were administered with carbon tetrachloride (CCl4) (1 ml/kg) as a single intraperitoneal injection to assess the necrotic and inflammatory changes caused by acute exposure to CCl4. Liver **fibrosis** was induced by the subcutaneous injection of CCl4 (1 ml/kg) twice weekly for 4 weeks. The extent of necrosis/inflammation or **fibrosis** was evaluated in AT1A-deficient mice and wild-type (WT) mice with analyses of fibrotic parameters; (1) Liver histology, (2) Hepatic hydoxyproline content, (3) Immunohistochemical expression of hepatic a-smooth muscle actin (a-SMA), (4) TGF-b1 mRNA expression by RT-PCR. Results: After single dose of CCl4, there were no significant differences between WT mice and AT1A-deficient mice with regard to serum transaminase and TNF-a levels. Histologically, the extent of necrosis and inflammatory infiltration was similar in the two groups. After chronic administration of CCl4, histological examination revealed that AT1A-deficient mice showed less infiltration of monocytes and slower progression of liver **fibrosis** when compared with WT mice. These findings were accompanied by an increased hepatic content of hydoxyproline. WT mice treated with chronic CCl4 showed a 6.1-fold increment of the hydoxyproline content, whereas AT1A-deficient mice showed a more modest 2.6-fold increment. Immunohistochemical expression of a-SMA was negligible in AT1A-deficient mice, while it was strongly detected in WT mice. The level of TGF-b1 mRNA was markedly higher in WT mice when compared with AT1A-deficient mice. Conclusions: These results suggested that signaling via AT1A plays a pivotal role in hepatic fibrogenesis, while AT1A blockade reduces the progression of liver **fibrosis** through the suppression of chronic inflammation. Thus, AT1A is a potentiated-molecular target for liver **fibrosis** **treatment**..

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:25813 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400024212

TITLE: ANGIOTENSIN II TYPE 1A RECEPTOR DEFICIENT MICE SHOW SLOW PROGRESSION OF LIVER **FIBROSIS** INDUCED BY CARBON TETRACHLORIDE: A DIRECT EVIDENCE FOR FIBROGENETIC ROLE OF RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM. .

AUTHOR(S): Kanno, Keishi [Reprint Author]; Tazuma, Susumu [Reprint Author]; Nishioka, Tomoji [Reprint Author]; Hyogo, Hideyuki [Reprint Author]; Sunami, Yusushi [Reprint Author]; Nakai, Kuniharu [Reprint Author]; Tsuboi, Kazuhiko [Reprint Author]; Asamoto, Yasumasa [Reprint Author]; Numata, Yoshihiro [Reprint Author]; Yamaguchi, Atsushi [Reprint Author]; Kobuke, Toshiya [Reprint Author]; Komichi, Daisuke [Reprint Author]; Nonaka, Michihiro [Reprint Author]; Chayama, Kazuaki [Reprint Author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Hiroshima, Japan

SOURCE: Digestive Disease Week Abstracts and Itinerary Planner, (2003) Vol. 2003, pp. Abstract No. 516. e-file. Meeting Info.: Digestive Disease 2003. FL, Orlando, USA. May 17-22, 2003. American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases; American Gastroenterological Association; American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy; Society for Surgery of the Alimentary Tract.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)

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                        US 1998-92921P     19980715 (60)
                        US 1998-94657P     19980730 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE,
                        ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             32746
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


=> d his

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     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:15:13 ON 04 FEB 2004

     FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, DGENE, EMBASE, WPIDS, FSTA, JAPIO, BIOSIS, CEN,
     CEABA-VTB, BIOBUSINESS, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:16:22 ON 04 FEB 2004
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L2         45818 S FIBROSIS AND CIRRHOSIS
L3             1 S CHRONIC PANCREATITUS
L4            95 S L2 AND L1
L5          2524 S F-MET-LEU
L6           346 S N-FORMYL PEPTIDES
L7             0 S L6 AND L1
L8             1 S L5 AND L1
L9            19 S L5 AND L6
L10       365786 S FIBROSIS
L11            0 S L10 AND VAS DEFERENS REPAIR
L12            1 S L10 AND FALLOPIAN TUBE REPAIR

=> l10 and therapy
L10 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
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L13      109111 L10 AND THERAPY

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L14            1 L13 AND L6

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ALL -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD,
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             DRWN, AB, GOVI, PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM, INCL,
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FPG -------- FP plus PAGE.DRAW
GI --------- PN and page image numbers
HIT -------- All fields containing hit terms
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HITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
             its structure diagram
IABS ------- ABS, indented with text labels
IALL ------- ALL, indented with text labels
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IND -------- INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, ICM, ICS,
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KWIC ------- All hit terms plus 20 words on either side
MAX -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD,
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             CLMN, DRWN, AB
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FPALL ------ PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PETRM, DCD, AI,
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FPBIB ------ PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PTERM, DCD, AI,
             RLI, PRAI, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLM, CLMN, DRWN
FHITSTR ---- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
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FPG -------- FP plus PAGE.DRAW
GI --------- PN and page image numbers
HIT -------- All fields containing hit terms
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HITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
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IABS ------- ABS, indented with text labels
IALL ------- ALL, indented with text labels
IALLG ------ IALL plus PAGE.DRAW
IBIB ------- BIB, indented with text labels
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IBIBG ------ IBIB plus PAGE.DRAW
IMAX ------- MAX, indented with text labels
IMAX.EX ---- IMAX for original and latest publication
IND -------- INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, ICM, ICS,
             EXF, ARTU, OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
ISTD ------- STD, indented with text labels
KWIC ------- All hit terms plus 20 words on either side
MAX -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD,
             RLI, PRAI, DT, FS, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL,
             DRWN, AB, GOVI, PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM, INCL,
             INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, ICM, ICS,
             EXF, ARTU OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
MAX.EX ----- MAX for original and latest publication
OCC -------- List of display fields containing hit terms
SBIB ------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, RLI, PRAI,
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SCAN ------- AN, TI, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, ICM, ICS (random display
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STD -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, RLI, PRAI,
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STD.EX ----- STD for original and latest publication
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     CEABA-VTB, BIOBUSINESS, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:16:22 ON 04 FEB 2004
L1           993 S FIBROSIS () TREATMENT
L2         45818 S FIBROSIS AND CIRRHOSIS
L3             1 S CHRONIC PANCREATITUS
L4            95 S L2 AND L1
L5          2524 S F-MET-LEU
L6           346 S N-FORMYL PEPTIDES
L7             0 S L6 AND L1
L8             1 S L5 AND L1
L9            19 S L5 AND L6
L10       365786 S FIBROSIS
L11            0 S L10 AND VAS DEFERENS REPAIR
L12            1 S L10 AND FALLOPIAN TUBE REPAIR
L13       109111 S L10 AND THERAPY
L14            1 S L13 AND L6

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L14  ANSWER 1 OF 1  USPATFULL on STN
TI       METHODS AND REAGENTS FOR REGULATION OF CELLULAR RESPONSES IN BIOLOGICAL
         SYSTEMS
AB       Abstract of Disclosure

         This invention provides multivalent ligands which carry or display at
         least one recognition element (RE), and preferably a plurality of
         recognition elements, for binding directly or indirectly to cells or
         other biological particles or more generally by binding to any
         biological molecule.  The multivalent ligands provided can most
         generally function for binding or targeting to any biological particle
         or molecule and particularly to targeting of cells or cell types or
         viruses, for cell aggregation and generally for macromolecular assembly
         of biological macromolecules.  The multivalent ligands of this invention
         are generally applicable for creating scaffolds (assemblies) of chemical
         or biological species, including without limitation, antigens, epitopes,
         ligand binding groups, ligands for cell receptors (cell surface
         receptors, transmembrane receptors and cytoplasmic receptors), and
         various macromolecules (nucleic acids, carbohydrates, saccharides,
         proteins, peptides, etc.).  In these scaffolds, the number, spacing,
         relative positioning and relative orientation of recognition elements
         can be controlled.  Multivalent ligands of this invention can carry or
         display at least one signal recognition element (SRE), and preferably a
         plurality of signal recognition elements, and modulate biological
         responses in biological systems.  The invention also relates to methods
         for aggregating biological particles and macromolecules and for
         modulating biological response employing the multivalent ligands
         provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2003:181429  USPATFULL
TITLE:                    METHODS AND REAGENTS FOR REGULATION OF CELLULAR
                         RESPONSES IN BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS
INVENTOR(S):             Kiessling , Laura  L. , Dr., 2320 Lakeland Avenue,
                         Madison, WI, UNITED STATES  53704
                         Strong , Laura  E. , Dr., 4403 Dwight Drive, Madison,
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                        WI, UNITED STATES  53706
                        Gestwicki , Jason  E. , Dr., 15 Sherman Terrace #6,
                        Madison, WI, UNITED STATES  53704
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION, MADISON,
                        53707-7365, WI (U.S. corporation)

                             NUMBER        KIND    DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:     US 2003125262      A1   20030703
APPLICATION INFO.:      US 2001-815296     A1   20010321  (9)

                               NUMBER         DATE
                        ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:   US 2000-60191014   20000321
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Utility
FILE SEGMENT:           APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:   GREENLEE, WINNER & SULLIVAN, Sally A. Sullivan, 5370
                        Manhattan Circle , Suite 201, Boulder, CO, 80303
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:       141
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:        1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     13 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             2883
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:15:06 ON 04 FEB 2004)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:15:13 ON 04 FEB 2004

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     CEABA-VTB, BIOBUSINESS, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:16:22 ON 04 FEB 2004
L1           993 S FIBROSIS () TREATMENT
L2         45818 S FIBROSIS AND CIRRHOSIS
L3             1 S CHRONIC PANCREATITUS
L4            95 S L2 AND L1
L5          2524 S F-MET-LEU
L6           346 S N-FORMYL PEPTIDES
L7             0 S L6 AND L1
L8             1 S L5 AND L1
L9            19 S L5 AND L6
L10       365786 S FIBROSIS
L11            0 S L10 AND VAS DEFERENS REPAIR
L12            1 S L10 AND FALLOPIAN TUBE REPAIR
L13       109111 S L10 AND THERAPY
L14            1 S L13 AND L6

=>

=> s antifibrotic peptide
L15            8 ANTIFIBROTIC PEPTIDE

=> s N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl
L16         5176 N-FORMYL-METHIONYL-LEUCYL

=> s l16 and l10
L17           56 L16 AND L10

=> d l17 ti abs ibib 1-30

L17  ANSWER 1 OF 56     MEDLINE on STN
TI   Mesothelial cell transplantation in models of acute inflammation and
     chronic peritoneal dialysis.
```

AB OBJECTIVES: Mesothelial cell (MC) injury caused by continuous exposure to unphysiological peritoneal dialysis (PD) fluid and by episodes of peritonitis can eventually lead to peritoneal adhesions and peritoneal **fibrosis**. In the present study, we evaluated the possibility of using autologous genetically modified MCs for transplantation after the induction of peritoneal injury by acute inflammatory mediators or chronic instillation of PD fluid. METHODS: Rats were injected intraperitoneally either once with **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine (fMLP), or thioglycollate, or PD fluid [i.e., Dianeal (Baxter Healthcare, Deerfield, Illinois, USA) or Physioneal (Baxter, Nivelles, Belgium)], or chronically (up to 8 weeks) with Dianeal. From 2 to 48 hours later, animals were injected with syngeneic MCs genetically modified to express the LacZ reporter gene. Rats were sacrificed 2 days later and expression of beta-galactosidase (beta-Gal) was visualized by X-Gal staining of excised tissues. Quantification of the percent area of beta-Gal-positive MCs on part of the parietal peritoneum was performed using computerized image analysis. RESULTS: The highest numbers of repopulated genetically modified MCs were observed 8 hours after a single thioglycollate injection, approximately 0.66% of a representative 2-cm2 area selected for study (corresponding to approximately 10% of the peritoneal surface). The number of genetically modified MCs found to repopulate the peritoneal surface following short-term injury varied with inflammatory mediator (thioglycollate > PD fluid > fMLP) and duration of exposure. No obvious differences were observed between the two PD fluids tested. Reimplantation of syngeneic genetically modified MCs was also observed after chronic instillation of PD fluid. CONCLUSIONS: These data demonstrate that transplanted genetically modified MCs repopulate the denuded areas on the peritoneal surface that were caused by acute or chronic inflammation. This technique opens possibilities of MC transplantation and gene therapy in order to prevent complications relevant to the continuous ambulatory PD setting.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003428106 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12968839
TITLE: Mesothelial cell transplantation in models of acute inflammation and chronic peritoneal dialysis.
AUTHOR: Hekking Liesbeth H P; Harvey V Susan; Havenith Carin E G; van den Born Jacob; Beelen Robert H J; Jackman Robert W; Nagy Janice A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular Cell Biology, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.. ehp.hekking.cell@med.vu.nl
SOURCE: Peritoneal dialysis international : journal of the International Society for Peritoneal Dialysis, (2003 Jul-Aug) 23 (4) 323-30.
Journal code: 8904033. ISSN: 0896-8608.
PUB. COUNTRY: Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200401
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030913
Last Updated on STN: 20040130
Entered Medline: 20040129

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 56 MEDLINE on STN
TI Fasudil attenuates interstitial **fibrosis** in rat kidneys with unilateral ureteral obstruction.
AB This study was designed to investigate possible effects of the Rho-kinase inhibitor, fasudil, on the progression of renal failure in rats with unilateral ureteral obstruction. The renal failure markers monitored were the extent of renal interstitial **fibrosis** and that of macrophage infiltration. In kidneys with unilateral ureteral obstruction, interstitial **fibrosis** was observed, using Sirius-Red staining, on day 16 after unilateral ureteral obstruction. Macrophage infiltration

was observed by immunohistochemistry, using the antibody, ED1. Interstitial **fibrosis** and macrophage infiltration were significantly attenuated in fasudil-treated animals. The migration of monocytes in vitro elicited by **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine was potently inhibited by fasudil and its active metabolite, hydroxyfasudil. These results suggest that inhibition of Rho-kinase produces a reduction of macrophage infiltration and represents a new therapeutic strategy for renal **fibrosis**, a major factor in the progression to end-stage renal failure.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002687732 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22335807 PubMed ID: 12445583
TITLE: Fasudil attenuates interstitial **fibrosis** in rat kidneys with unilateral ureteral obstruction.
AUTHOR: Satoh Shin-ichi; Yamaguchi Tamami; Hitomi Asako; Sato Norihiro; Shiraiwa Kazumi; Ikegaki Ichiro; Asano Toshio; Shimokawa Hiroaki
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Life Science Research, Asahi Kasei Corporation, 632-1, Mifuku, Ohito-Cho, Tagata-Gun, Shizuoka 410-2321, Japan.. sato.sn@om.asahi-kasei.co.jp
SOURCE: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY, (2002 Nov 29) 455 (2-3) 169-74.
Journal code: 1254354. ISSN: 0014-2999.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021214
Last Updated on STN: 20030517
Entered Medline: 20030516

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 56 MEDLINE on STN
TI Erythema elevatum diutinum--evidence for disease-dependent leucocyte alterations and response to dapsone.
AB Erythema elevatum diutinum (EED) is a type of leucocytoclastic vasculitis of unknown aetiology. We report a patient with unusually widespread and disabling EED that had been unresponsive to corticosteroids and antibiotics, but resolved on dapsone. Biopsies of fresh lesions showed typical features of leucocytoclastic vasculitis, with prominent neutrophil infiltration, marked expression of the beta(2)-integrins CR3 and LFA-1, and increased mast cell numbers. Older lesions exhibited granulation tissue and **fibrosis**, macrophages were more dominant, beta(2)-integrins were expressed less markedly, and mast cell numbers were lower. In vitro chemotaxis of the patient's peripheral blood neutrophils prior to treatment showed increased random migration and directed migration towards interleukin-8 (by 424%), but a profoundly decreased responsiveness towards the bacterial peptide analogue **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine (fMLP) (by 98%). These values returned to normal after dapsone treatment and clinical improvement 5 months later. These findings support the concept that in EED, activation via cytokines such as interleukin-8 allows a selective recruitment of leucocytes to tissue sites, while immune complexes and bacterial peptides sustain the persistent local inflammatory infiltrate and the leucocytoclastic vasculitis.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000424563 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20408681 PubMed ID: 10951156
TITLE: Erythema elevatum diutinum--evidence for disease-dependent leucocyte alterations and response to dapsone.
AUTHOR: Grabbe J; Haas N; Moller A; Henz B M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Medical University of Luebeck, Ratzenburger Allee 160, D-23538 Luebeck, Germany.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF DERMATOLOGY, (2000 Aug) 143 (2) 415-20.

Journal code: 0004041. ISSN: 0007-0963.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200009
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000922
Last Updated on STN: 20000922
Entered Medline: 20000914

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 56 MEDLINE on STN
TI Altered intracellular pH regulation in neutrophils from patients with cystic **fibrosis**.
AB Cystic **fibrosis** (CF) is a condition characterized by neutrophil-mediated lung damage and bacterial colonization. The physiological basis for reported functional alterations in CF neutrophils, including increased release of neutrophil elastase, myeloperoxidase, and oxidants, is unknown. These processes are, however, regulated by intracellular pH (pH(i)). We demonstrate here that pH(i) regulation is altered in neutrophils from CF patients. Although resting pH(i) is similar, pH(i) after acid loading and activation (**N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine and phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate) is more acidic in CF cells than in normal cells. Furthermore, patients with non-CF-related bronchiectasis handle acid loading and activation in a fashion similar to subjects with normal neutrophils, suggesting that chronic pulmonary inflammation alone does not explain the difference in pH(i). This is further supported by data showing that normal neutrophils exposed to the CF pulmonary milieu respond by increasing pH(i) as opposed to decreasing pH(i) as seen in activated CF neutrophils. These pH(i) differences in activated or acid-loaded CF neutrophils are abrogated by ZnCl(2) but not by amiloride and bafilomycin A(1), suggesting that passive proton conductance is abnormal in CF. In addition, DIDS, which inhibits HCO(3)(-)/Cl(-) exchange, causes alkalinization of control but not of CF neutrophils, suggesting that anion transport is also abnormal in CF neutrophils. In summary, we have shown that pH(i) regulation in CF neutrophils is intrinsically abnormal, potentially contributing to the pulmonary manifestations of the condition.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000386236 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20351811 PubMed ID: 10893204
TITLE: Altered intracellular pH regulation in neutrophils from patients with cystic **fibrosis**.
AUTHOR: Coakley R J; Taggart C; Canny G; Greally P; O'Neill S J; McElvaney N G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pulmonary Research Division, Beaumont Hospital, Dublin 9, Ireland.
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHYSIOLOGY. LUNG CELLULAR AND MOLECULAR PHYSIOLOGY, (2000 Jul) 279 (1) L66-74.
Journal code: 100901229. ISSN: 1040-0605.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200008
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000818
Last Updated on STN: 20000818
Entered Medline: 20000808

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 56 MEDLINE on STN
TI Elevated concentrations of defensins in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid in diffuse panbronchiolitis.
AB Human neutrophils contain three isoforms of antimicrobial and cytotoxic peptides in the azurophil granules, which belong to a family of mammalian neutrophil peptides named defensins. Here we investigate the role of these peptides in diffuse panbronchiolitis (DPB). Defensins (human

neutrophil peptide-1, -2 and -3) were measured by radioimmunoassay in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) of 30 patients with DPB, 16 patients with idiopathic pulmonary **fibrosis** (IPF) and 15 healthy adults. The concentration of defensins was higher in BALF of patients with DPB than in patients with IPF and healthy subjects. DPB and IPF patients also had significantly higher plasma concentrations of defensins than controls. In patients with DPB, BALF concentration of defensins correlated significantly with neutrophil count or BALF concentration of interleukin (IL)-8. Immunohistochemistry of open-lung biopsy specimens from four DPB patients showed localization of defensins in neutrophils and mucinous exudate in the airways, and on the surface of bronchiolar epithelial cells. In vitro studies showed an enhanced extracellular release of defensins following stimulation of neutrophils with phorbol myristate acetate, **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenyalamine, and human recombinant IL-8. Treatment of DPB with macrolides for 6 months significantly reduced neutrophil count and concentrations of defensins and IL-8 in BALF. Our results indicate accumulation of neutrophil-derived defensins in the airway in diffuse panbronchiolitis, and suggest that defensins may be a marker of neutrophil activity in this disease.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998202279 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98202279 PubMed ID: 9543278
TITLE: Elevated concentrations of defensins in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid in diffuse panbronchiolitis.
AUTHOR: Ashitani J; Mukae H; Nakazato M; Ihi T; Mashimoto H; Kadota J; Kohno S; Matsukura S
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Third Dept of Internal Medicine, Miyazaki Medical College, Kiyotake, Japan.
SOURCE: EUROPEAN RESPIRATORY JOURNAL, (1998 Jan) 11 (1) 104-11. Journal code: 8803460. ISSN: 0903-1936.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199805
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980520
Last Updated on STN: 19980520
Entered Medline: 19980514

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 56 MEDLINE on STN
TI Decreased polymorphonuclear leucocyte chemotactic response to leukotriene B4 in cystic **fibrosis**.
AB Evidence that leukotriene B4 (LTB4) is a significant inflammatory mediator in chronic pseudomonal respiratory disease was sought in adolescents and young adults with cystic **fibrosis**. Specific chemotaxis of peripheral blood polymorphonuclear leucocytes (PMN) was used as an indirect measure of remote in vivo exposure to LTB4. PMN from 17 patients showed a significant decrease in chemotaxis to 10(-7)-10(-9) M LTB4, but normal responses to 10(-8) M **n-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine and 4 mg/ml casein, when compared with 17 healthy age- and sex-matched controls. This result is consistent with chronic production of LTB4, and specific deactivation of circulating PMN receptors for LTB4 in patients with cystic **fibrosis**. Pharmacologic inhibition of LTB4 production in vivo may help elucidate its role in the pathogenesis of lung damage in cystic **fibrosis**.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92346910 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92346910 PubMed ID: 1322257
TITLE: Decreased polymorphonuclear leucocyte chemotactic response to leukotriene B4 in cystic **fibrosis**.
AUTHOR: Lawrence R H; Sorrelli T C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre for Infectious Diseases and Microbiology, Westmead Hospital, NSW, Australia.
SOURCE: CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL IMMUNOLOGY, (1992 Aug) 89 (2)

321-4.
Journal code: 0057202. ISSN: 0009-9104.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199209
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19920911
Last Updated on STN: 19920911
Entered Medline: 19920901

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 56 MEDLINE on STN
TI Increased whole blood chemiluminescence in patients with Shwachman syndrome: therapy trial with thiamine and alpha-tocopherol.
AB Neutrophils purified from peripheral blood of patients with the Shwachman syndrome show enhanced chemiluminescence (CL) and depressed chemotaxis. Here we present data showing that the increased CL response can be demonstrated by using a whole blood CL assay. This assay is well-suited for studies in infants, because the blood sample volumes needed are small. Increase in CL was most distinct in the initial (1 min) activation induced by **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine. The 1-min response is considered to derive from extracellular production of oxygen radicals. Such an extracellular oxygen radical production may render the patients susceptible to undue oxidant stress. We therefore treated the patients with two antioxidants, thiamine and alpha-tocopherol, for 3 months. This supplementation, however, failed to exert any significant effect on either whole blood CL or migration of the patients' neutrophils under agarose.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91257060 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91257060 PubMed ID: 2044587
TITLE: Increased whole blood chemiluminescence in patients with Shwachman syndrome: therapy trial with thiamine and alpha-tocopherol.
AUTHOR: Ristola M; Savilahti E; Leirisalo-Repo M; Repo H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Bacteriology and Immunology, University of Helsinki, Finland.
SOURCE: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS, (1991 Jan) 150 (3) 173-8.
Journal code: 7603873. ISSN: 0340-6199.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199107
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910802
Last Updated on STN: 19910802
Entered Medline: 19910717

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 56 MEDLINE on STN
TI Increased phagocytic cell chemiluminescence in patients with cystic **fibrosis**.
AB The oxidative burst of polymorphonuclear cells and monocytes from patients with cystic **fibrosis** as measured by luminol-enhanced chemiluminescence was examined after in vitro activation of the cells. All patients were outpatients at the time of the assays; their median age was 25.5 years (range, 12 to 33 years) and normal controls were young healthy adults. Stimulation of polymorphonuclear cells with phorbol myristate acetate, the chemotactic peptide **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine, and the calcium ionophore A23187 resulted in significantly greater chemiluminescence responses from the cells of patients than from the control cells. The monocyte response of patients to opsonized zymosan was also greater than that of controls. Thus, phagocytic cells from adolescents and young adults with cystic **fibrosis** have a greater chemiluminescence

response to a variety of stimuli. This may result in tissue damage in the lungs of these patients and thus make them more susceptible to pulmonary infections.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89333629 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89333629 PubMed ID: 2502909
TITLE: Increased phagocytic cell chemiluminescence in patients with cystic **fibrosis**.
AUTHOR: Roberts R L; Stiehm E R
CORPORATE SOURCE: UCLA Cystic Fibrosis Research Center.
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN, (1989 Aug) 143 (8) 944-50.
Journal code: 0370471. ISSN: 0002-922X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198909
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 19900309
Entered Medline: 19890901

L17 ANSWER 9 OF 56 MEDLINE on STN
TI Alteration of the **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine-induced response in cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils.
AB In order to determine whether cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils are affected in their secretory functions, lysosomal enzyme release and chemiluminescence (light emission from cells) were assayed in patients' cells and compared with those in normal control cells. We observed a decreased response of cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils in beta-glucuronidase release and chemiluminescence after stimulation by **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine. There was no significant correlation of these results with the clinical score nor with the medical treatment. On the other hand, responses to the calcium ionophore A23187 and to opsonized zymosan showed no significant difference between normal and cystic **fibrosis** subjects in lysosomal enzyme release. **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine receptor alterations did not seem involved in the observed effect as demonstrated by Scatchard plot analysis of **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine binding to these receptors. These results clearly demonstrate a difference between normal and cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils in release and chemiluminescence responses to **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine stimulation, a difference that might be located in the plasma membrane as both responses are membrane dependent.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 86232319 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86232319 PubMed ID: 3086828
TITLE: Alteration of the **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine-induced response in cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils.
AUTHOR: Kemp T; Schram-Doumont A; van Geffel R; Kram R; Szpirer C
SOURCE: PEDIATRIC RESEARCH, (1986 Jun) 20 (6) 520-6.
Journal code: 0100714. ISSN: 0031-3998.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198606
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900321
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19860627

L17 ANSWER 10 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN

TI Immune-modulating peptide
AB Disclosed are peptides having SEQ ID NOs: 1 to 24 that induce superoxide generation by human monocytes or neutrophils; that induce an intracellular calcium increase by human peripheral blood monocytes or neutrophils; binds to formyl peptide receptor or formyl peptide receptor-like 1; that induce chemotactic migration of human monocytes or neutrophils in vitro; that induce degranulation in formyl peptide receptor expressing cells or formyl peptide receptor-like 1 expressing cells; that stimulate extracellular signal regulated protein kinase phosphorylation via activation of formyl peptide receptor or formyl peptide receptor-like 1; or that stimulate Akt phosphorylation via activation of formyl peptide receptor or formyl peptide receptor-like 1.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:319238 USPATFULL
TITLE: Immune-modulating peptide
INVENTOR(S): Ryu, Sung-Ho, Pohang-city, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Suh, Pann-Ghill, Pohang-city, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Bae, Yoe-Sik, Pohang-city, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Song, Ji-Young, Pohang-city, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003224987	A1	20031204	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-353419	A1	20030129	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-352930P	20020129 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: BAKER & BOTTS, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, NY, 10112
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1442
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 11 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN
TI Compositions and methods for detecting protein modification and enzymatic activity
AB This invention relates generally to the field of protein modification, e.g., post-translational modification. In particular, the invention provides a method for detecting protein modification profile in a sample, which method comprises: a) contacting a sample containing or suspected of containing a target protein with a capture molecule, or a plurality of capture molecules, immobilized on a solid support, said capture molecule is capable of specifically binding to said target protein, whereby said target protein is immobilized on said solid support; and b) assessing modification status and/or identity of said immobilized target protein. Kits and arrays useful for detecting protein modification are also provided. Arrays, kits and methods useful for detecting enzymatic activities, especially protein modification enzymatic activities, are further provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:219724 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions and methods for detecting protein modification and enzymatic activity
INVENTOR(S): Shen, Li, Potomac, MD, UNITED STATES
Cen, Hui, Oakland, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003153014	A1	20030814
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-356442	A1	20030130 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2000-678644, filed on 3 Oct 2000, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-158560P	19991008 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Peng Chen, Morrison & Foerster LLP, Suite 500, 3811 Valley Centre Drive, San Diego, CA, 92130-2332
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 52
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2570
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 12 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN

TI Preventing airway mucus production by administration of EGF-R antagonists

AB Hypersecretion of mucus in the lungs is inhibited by the administration of an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGF-R) antagonist. The EGF-R antagonist may be in the form of a small organic molecule, an antibody, or portion of an antibody that binds to and blocks the EGF receptor. The EGF-R antagonist is preferably administered by injection in an amount sufficient to inhibit formation of goblet cells in pulmonary airways. The degranulation of goblet cells that results in airway mucus production is thereby inhibited. Assays for screening candidate agents that inhibit goblet cell proliferation are also provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:214347 USPATFULL
TITLE: Preventing airway mucus production by administration of EGF-R antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Nadel, Jay A., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Takeyama, Kiyoshi, Tokyo, JAPAN

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003148990	A1	20030807
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-359932	A1	20030207 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-865239, filed on 24 May 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6551989 Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-794232, filed on 26 Feb 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6566324 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-375597, filed on 17 Aug 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6270747

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-97023P	19980818 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 200 MIDDLEFIELD RD, SUITE 200, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2620
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 13 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN

TI Small peptides and methods for treatment of asthma and inflammation
AB A pharmaceutical composition is described as an admixture of a pharmacological carrier and a peptide having the formula f-Met-Leu-X. X is selected from the group consisting of Tyr, Tyr-Phe, Phe-Phe and Phe-Tyr. Also described are methods for inhibiting the degranulation of mast cells and for treating inflammation in a patient, for example, where the inflammation is a result of a disease selected from the group consisting of asthma, rheumatoid arthritis and anaphylaxis. In addition, methods are described for inhibiting the release of cytokines in a patient, for inhibiting the release of histamines in a patient, for inhibiting the release leukotrienes in a patient, for reducing adhesion, migration and aggregation of lymphocytes, eosinophils and neutrophils to a site of inflammation in a patient, for reducing the production of IgE antibodies at site of inflammation in a patient, and for inhibiting increased vascular permeability at site of inflammation in a patient. The methods use the described pharmaceutical composition.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:188407 USPATFULL
TITLE: Small peptides and methods for treatment of asthma and inflammation
INVENTOR(S): Houck, John C., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
MacDonald, Mary, Lynden, WA, UNITED STATES LR
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hisatek, LLC (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003130200	A1	20030710
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-192000	A1	20020709 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-189130, filed on 10 Nov 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6462020

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-65336P	19971113 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: EDWARDS & ANGELL, LLP, P.O. BOX 9169, BOSTON, MA, 02209
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1469
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 14 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN
TI Therapeutics for chemokine mediated diseases
AB The invention provides therapeutic and biological uses of chemokine-receptor-binding compounds (including chemokine receptor ligands such as chemokine receptor agonists or antagonists), such as tricyclic phenanthrene derivatives, including uses in the treatment of disease states mediated by chemokines. The relevant chemokines may for example be monocyte chemoattractant protein-one (MCP-1) or interleukin-8 (IL-8), and the relevant chemokine receptors may for example be corresponding chemokine receptors (CCR-2, CCR-4, CXCR-1, and CXCR-2). In other aspects, the invention provides corresponding pharamaceutical compositions and therapeutic methods. In one aspect, for example, the invention provides for the use of phenanthrene-9,10-dione in the treatment of multiple sclerosis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:100154 USPATFULL
TITLE: Therapeutics for chemokine mediated diseases
INVENTOR(S): Saxena, Geeta, Vancouver, CANADA
Tudan, Christopher R., Vancouver, CANADA

Salari, Hassan, Delta, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003069265	A1	20030410	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-767378	A1	20010122	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	CA 2000-2330350	20001206

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 200 MIDDLEFIELD RD, SUITE 200, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 30
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 12 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1382
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 15 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN
TI Immune-enhancing peptides
AB Disclosed are peptides having SEQ ID NOs: 1 to 32 that can stimulate superoxide generation in human monocytes. Superoxide is the most important armory on the primary defense line of monocytes against invading pathogens, and the identification of new stimuli and the characterization of the regulatory mechanism of superoxide generation are of paramount importance.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:79074 USPATFULL
TITLE: Immune-enhancing peptides
INVENTOR(S): Bae, Hyun-Joo, Daegu, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Bae, Yoe-Sik, Koryung-gun, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Kim, Youn-Dong, Pohang-si, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Cho, Eun-Jung, Pusan, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Kim, Jong-In, Pohang-si, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Lee, Tae-Hoon, Pohang-si, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Suh, Pann-Ghill, Pohang-si, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
Ryu, Sung Ho, Pohang-si, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003055001	A1	20030320	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-186035	A1	20020628	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-302744P	20010703 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: David A. Einhorn, Esq., Anderson Kill & Olick, P.C., 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY, 10020
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 86
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1619
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 16 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN
TI Small peptides and methods for treatment of asthma and inflammation
AB Methods for treating allergies, cutaneous inflammation, arthritis, chronic obstruction pulmonary disease and treating chronic inflammatory bowel disease are described. Also described is a method for inhibiting

the infiltration of eosinophils into airways of a patient, a method for inhibiting the mucous release into airways of a patient, a method for blocking IgE activation of a lymphocyte, a method for stabilizing the cell membrane of a lymphocyte, thereby preventing their further involvement in the increased inflammatory response to an IgE antigen challenge, and a method for inhibiting the migration of T-cells. Such methods involve administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a peptide having the formula f-Met-Leu-X, wherein X is selected from the group consisting of Tyr, Tyr-Phe, Phe-Phe and Phe-Tyr.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:17906 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Small peptides and methods for treatment of asthma and inflammation
INVENTOR(S):	Houck, John C., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES Clagett, James, Snohomish, WA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Hisatek, LLC (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003013658	A1	20030116
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-147633	A1	20020516 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1998-190043, filed on 10 Nov 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6391856		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-65336P	19971113 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	DIKE, BRONSTEIN, ROBERTS AND CUSHMAN,, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PRACTICE GROUP, EDWARDS & ANGELL, LLP., P.O. BOX 9169, BOSTON, MA, 02209
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	18 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1511

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 17 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN

TI Method of treating inflammatory conditions by inhibiting cytosolic phospholipase A2

AB Methods for treating or modulating inflammatory processes or chronic inflammatory conditions dependent upon cellular inflammation, such as asthma and rheumatoid arthritis are provided, as well as methods for inhibiting or blocking eosinophil migration and airway hyperresponsiveness. Also described is a method for treating or preventing the adhesion of granulocytes and other inflammatory cells into the tissue that is the site of the inflammation. In particular, the methods relate to the therapeutic or prophylactic use of compounds and compositions that inhibit cytosolic phospholipase A.sub.2.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:295074 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Method of treating inflammatory conditions by inhibiting cytosolic phospholipase A2
INVENTOR(S):	Leff, Alan, Chicago, IL, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002165119	A1	20021107	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-62730	A1	20020131	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-265298P	20010131 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MERCHANT & GOULD PC, P.O. BOX 2903, MINNEAPOLIS, MN, 55402-0903
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 12 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1069
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 18 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN
TI Small peptides and methods for treatment of asthma and inflammation
AB A pharmaceutical composition is described as an admixture of a pharmacological carrier and a peptide having the formula f-Met-Leu-X. X is selected from the group consisting of Tyr, Tyr-Phe, Phe-Phe and Phe-Tyr. Also described are methods for inhibiting the degranulation of mast cells and for treating inflammation in a patient, for example, where the inflammation is a result of a disease selected from the group consisting of asthma, rheumatoid arthritis and anaphylaxis. In addition, methods are described for inhibiting the release of cytokines in a patient, for inhibiting the release of histamines in a patient, for inhibiting the release leukotrienes in a patient, for reducing adhesion, migration and aggregation of lymphocytes, eosinophils and neutrophils to a site of inflammation in a patient, for reducing the production of IgE antibodies at site of inflammation in a patient, and for inhibiting increased vascular permeability at site of inflammation in a patient. The methods use the described pharmaceutical composition.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:262344 USPATFULL
TITLE: Small peptides and methods for treatment of asthma and inflammation
INVENTOR(S): Houck, John C., late of Seattle, WA, United States deceased
MacDonald, Mary, Lynden, WA, United States executrix
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hisatek, LLC, Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6462020	B1	20021008	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-189130		19981110	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-65336P	19971113 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Borin, Michael
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Neuner, George W., Edwards & Angell, LLP Intellectual Property Practice Group
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 26 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1396
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 19 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method for identifying substances which positively influence inflammatory conditions of chronic inflammatory airway diseases
AB The present invention relates to substances which modulate receptors

involved in inflammatory processes and whose modulated functions positively influence inflammatory diseases.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:221354 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method for identifying substances which positively influence inflammatory conditions of chronic inflammatory airway diseases

INVENTOR(S): Jung, Birgit, Schwabenheim, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Kraut, Norbert, Eberhardzell, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Mueller, Stefan, Mainz, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Kistler, Barbara, Pfungstadt, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Seither, Peter, Risseg Halde, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Quast, Karsten, Schemmerberg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Weith, Andreas, Eberhardzell, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002119494	A1	20020829	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-944807	A1	20010831	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 2000-21484	20000901	
	US 2000-233748P	20000919	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM CORPORATION, 900 RIDGEBURY ROAD, P. O. BOX 368, RIDGEFIELD, CT, 06877
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 64
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2302
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 20 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN

TI Treatment with small peptides to effect antifibrotic activity

AB Methods for treating treating **fibrosis** in a mammal are described. An antifibrotic effective amount of a peptide having the formula f-Met-Leu-X where X is selected from the group consisting of Tyr, Tyr-Phe, Phe-Phe and Phe-Tyr is administered to the mammal. The **fibrosis** may be due to pathological changes resulting, e.g., from pulmonary **fibrosis**, atherosclerosis, cirrhosis, glomerulosclerosis, chronic pancreatitus, coronary artery disease (such as caused by infection by bacterium Chlamydia pneumoniae), trauma or surgical procedures. Examples of surgical procedures that cause **fibrosis** are post-operative **fibrosis** peri-neurally in the dura or nerve roots following spinal surgery, tenolysis of injured or repaired tendons with adhesions, neurolysis of damaged or repaired peripheral nerves with adhesions, post-operative adhesions from gynecologic and abdominal surgeries, reparative surgery of the vas deferens or fallopian tubes for reversal of male or female sterilization, and surgical repair of other tubular structures such as urethra, intestine or esophagus.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:141513 USPATFULL

TITLE: Treatment with small peptides to effect antifibrotic activity

INVENTOR(S): Clagett, James, Snohomish, WA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Histatek, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002072499	A1	20020613
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-960720	A1	20010921 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2000-US7411, filed on 20 Mar 2000, UNKNOWN

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-125514P	19990322 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Edwards & Angell, LLP, P.O. Box 9169, Boston, MA, 02209
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 13 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 814
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 21 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method for treatment of allergic reaction using formyl peptide
AB Methods for treating allergies, cutaneous inflammation, arthritis, chronic obstruction pulmonary disease and treating chronic inflammatory bowel disease are described. Also described is a method for inhibiting the infiltration of eosinophils into airways of a patient, a method for inhibiting the mucous release into airways of a patient, a method for blocking IgE activation of a lymphocyte, a method for stabilizing the cell membrane of a lymphocyte; thereby preventing their further involvement in the increased inflammatory response to an IgE antigen challenge, and a method for inhibiting the migration of T-cells. Such methods involve administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a peptide having the formula f-Met-Leu-X, wherein X is selected from the group consisting of Tyr, Tyr-Phe, Phe-Phe and Phe-Tyr.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:116255 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for treatment of allergic reaction using formyl peptide
INVENTOR(S): Houck, John C., late of Seattle, WA, United States deceased
Mary MacDonald, United States executor
Clagett, James, Snohomish, WA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Histatek, LLC, San Francisco, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6391856	B1	20020521
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-190043		19981110 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-65336P	19971113 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Borin, Michael
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Neuner, George W., Edwards & Angell, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 26 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 1428
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 22 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN
TI Therapeutic methods that target fractalkine or CX3CR1
AB The invention relates to antagonists of CX3C chemokine receptor 1 (CX3CR1) function, antagonists of fractalkine function and to therapeutic methods employing the antagonists. The invention also relates to a method for diagnosing rheumatoid arthritis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:106247 USPATFULL
TITLE: Therapeutic methods that target fractalkine or CX3CR1
INVENTOR(S): Koch, Alisa E., River Forest, IL, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Northwestern University, Evanston, IL (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002055456	A1	20020509
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-789486	A1	20010220 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-183568P	20000218 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HAMILTON, BROOK, SMITH & REYNOLDS, P.C., 530 VIRGINIA ROAD, P.O. BOX 9133, CONCORD, MA, 01742-9133
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 18 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2426
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 23 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method and product for regulating apoptosis
AB The present invention relates to isolated MEKK1 proteins, nucleic acid molecules having sequences that encode such proteins, and antibodies raised against such proteins. The present invention also includes methods to use such proteins to regulate apoptosis. The invention provides active fragments of MEKK1 proteins that are generated upon cleavage of MEKK1 with a caspase protease. These active fragments are capable of stimulating apoptosis. Moreover, the invention provides protease-resistant forms of MEKK1 proteins, that are resistant to cleavage by caspase proteases and that are capable of inhibiting apoptosis. Still further, the invention provides methods for generating an active fragment of MEKK1, methods of identifying modulators of the apoptotic activity of an active fragment of MEKK1 and methods of identifying modulators of caspase-mediated cleavage of MEKK1.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:105925 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method and product for regulating apoptosis
INVENTOR(S): Johnson, Gary L., Boulder, CO, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): National Jewish Center for Immunology and Respiratory Medicine (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002055130	A1	20020509
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-858754	A1	20010516 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-23130, filed on 13 Feb 1998, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-39740P	19970214 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: LAHIVE & COCKFIELD, 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02109
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 39
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 22 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 6845
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 24 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN
TI Therapeutic methods that target fractalkine or CX3CR1
AB The invention relates to antagonists of CX3C chemokine receptor 1 (CX3CR1) function, antagonists of fractalkine function and to therapeutic methods employing the antagonists. The invention also relates to a method for diagnosing rheumatoid arthritis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:105673 USPATFULL
TITLE: Therapeutic methods that target fractalkine or CX3CR1
INVENTOR(S): Koch, Alisa E., River Forest, IL, UNITED STATES
Ruth, Jeffrey H., Chicago, IL, UNITED STATES
Rottman, James B., Sudbury, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Northwestern University, Evanston, IL (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002054875	A1	20020509
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-789482	A1	20010220 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-183568P	20000218 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HAMILTON, BROOK, SMITH & REYNOLDS, P.C., Two Militia Drive, Lexington, MA, 02421-4799
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 37
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 18 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2520
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 25 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN
TI Preventing airway mucus production by administration of EGF-R antagonists
AB Hypersecretion of mucus in the lungs is inhibited by the administration of an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGF-R) antagonist. The EGF-R antagonist may be in the form of a small organic molecule, an antibody, or portion of an antibody that binds to and blocks the EGF receptor. The EGF-R antagonist is preferably administered by injection in an amount sufficient to inhibit formation of goblet cells in pulmonary airways. The degranulation of goblet cells that results in airway mucus production is thereby inhibited. Assays for screening candidate agents that inhibit goblet cell proliferation are also provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:205420 USPATFULL
TITLE: Preventing airway mucus production by administration of EGF-R antagonists

INVENTOR(S): Nadel, Jay A., San Francisco, CA, United States
Takeyama, Kiyoshi, San Francisco, CA, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001041178	A1	20011115
	US 6566324	B2	20030520
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-794232	A1	20010226 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-375597, filed on 17 Aug 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6270747

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-97023P	19980818 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Paula A. Borden, BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, Suite 200, 200 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA, 94025
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2621
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 26 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN
TI Preventing airway mucus production by administration of EGF-R antagonists
AB Hypersecretion of mucus in the lungs is inhibited by the administration of an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGF-R) antagonist. The EGF-R antagonist may be in the form of a small organic molecule, an antibody, or portion of an antibody that binds to and blocks the EGF receptor. The EGF-R antagonist is preferably administered by injection in an amount sufficient to inhibit formation of goblet cells in pulmonary airways. The degranulation of goblet cells that results in airway mucus production is thereby inhibited. Assays for screening candidate agents that inhibit goblet cell proliferation are also provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:194404 USPATFULL
TITLE: Preventing airway mucus production by administration of EGF-R antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Nadel, Jay A., San Francisco, CA, United States
Takeyama, Kiyoshi, Tokyo, Japan

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001036919	A1	20011101
	US 6551989	B2	20030422
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-865239	A1	20010524 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-794232, filed on 26 Feb 2001, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-375597, filed on 17 Aug 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6270747

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-97023P	19980818 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PAULA A. BORDEN, Bozicevic, Field and Francis LLP, Suite 200, 200 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA, 94025
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 2620
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 27 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN
TI In vitro and in vivo assay for agents which treat mucus hypersecretion
AB Hypersecretion of mucus in the lungs is inhibited by the administration of an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGF-R) antagonist. The EGF-R antagonist may be in the form of a small organic molecule, an antibody, or portion of an antibody that binds to and blocks the EGF receptor. The EGF-R antagonist is preferably administered by injection in an amount sufficient to inhibit formation of goblet cells in pulmonary airways. The degranulation of goblet cells that results in airway mucus production is thereby inhibited. Assays for screening candidate agents that inhibit goblet cell proliferation are also provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:125533 USPATFULL
TITLE: In vitro and in vivo assay for agents which treat mucus hypersecretion
INVENTOR(S): Nadel, Jay A., San Francisco, CA, United States
Takeyama, Kiyoshi, San Francisco, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The University of California, San Francisco, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6270747	B1	20010807
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-375597		19990817 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-97023P	19980818 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: LeGuyader, John L.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Zara, Jane
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Borden, Paula A., Sherwood, PamelaBozicevic, Field & Francis
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 3
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2604
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 28 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN
TI Pharmaceutical preparations of glutathione and methods of administration thereof
AB A method of altering an expression of a gene product in cells or an organism, comprising orally administering glutathione in an effective amount and under such conditions to alter a redox potential in the cells. The gene expression may be sensitive to redox potential through one or more of a process of induction, transcription, translation, post-translational modification, release, and/or through a receptor mediated process. The glutathione is preferably administered as an oral bolus of encapsulated pharmaceutically stabilized glutathione in a rapidly dissolving formulation to a mammal on an empty stomach.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:40462 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pharmaceutical preparations of glutathione and methods of administration thereof
INVENTOR(S): Demopoulos, Harry B., Scarsdale, NY, United States
Seligman, Myron L., Fairfield, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Antioxidant Pharmaceuticals Corp., Elmsford, NY, United

States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6204248	B1	20010320
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-457642		19991209 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 331947 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-2100, filed on 31 Dec 1997, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1996-34101P	19961231 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Reamer, James H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Milde, Hoffberg & Macklin, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5144
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 29 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN
TI (R)-2-(3-benzoylphenyl) propionic acid salts and pharmaceutical preparations containing them
AB A new use of the enantiomer (R)-ketoprofen and of its salts with suitable organic and inorganic bases in the therapy of neutrophil-dependent diseases and phlogistic processes is described as well as pharmaceutical preparations containing such compounds and useful for oral, parenteral or topical administration.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:67761 USPATFULL
TITLE: (R)-2-(3-benzoylphenyl) propionic acid salts and pharmaceutical preparations containing them
INVENTOR(S): Bertini, Riccardo, Poggio Piceaze, Italy
Bizzarri, Cinzia, L'Aquila, Italy
Brandolini, Laura, L'Aquila, Italy
Melillo, Gabriella, Milan, Italy
Caselli, Gianfranco, Milan, Italy
Clavenna, Gaetano, L'Aquila, Italy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dompe' SpA, L'Aquila, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6069172		20000530
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-237901		19990127 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	IT 1998-MI146	19980128

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: MacMillan, Keith D.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Kim, Vickie
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Armstrong, Westerman, Hattori, McLeland, and Naughton
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 724
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 30 OF 56 USPATFULL on STN
TI Microassay system for assessing transmigration of PMN across epithelia

in a serosal-to-mucosal direction
AB A microassay system for the analysis of polymorphonuclear leukocyte transmigration across epithelia in the physiological direction. This assay also allows for the rapid analysis of a series of monolayers.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	95:92715 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Microassay system for assessing transmigration of PMN across epithelia in a serosal-to-mucosal direction		
INVENTOR(S):	Madara, James L., Winchester, MA, United States		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5459068		19951017
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-152898		19931117 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-748349, filed on 22 Aug 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-677388, filed on 1 Apr 1991, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Beisner, William H.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	21 Drawing Figure(s); 13 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1883		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:15:06 ON 04 FEB 2004)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:15:13 ON 04 FEB 2004

FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, DGENE, EMBASE, WPIDS, FSTA, JAPIO, BIOSIS, CEN, CEABA-VTB, BIOBUSINESS, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:16:22 ON 04 FEB 2004

L1	993	S	FIBROSIS () TREATMENT
L2	45818	S	FIBROSIS AND CIRRHOSIS
L3	1	S	CHRONIC PANCREATITUS
L4	95	S	L2 AND L1
L5	2524	S	F-MET-LEU
L6	346	S	N-FORMYL PEPTIDES
L7	0	S	L6 AND L1
L8	1	S	L5 AND L1
L9	19	S	L5 AND L6
L10	365786	S	FIBROSIS
L11	0	S	L10 AND VAS DEFERENS REPAIR
L12	1	S	L10 AND FALLOPIAN TUBE REPAIR
L13	109111	S	L10 AND THERAPY
L14	1	S	L13 AND L6
L15	8	S	ANTIFIBROTIC PEPTIDE
L16	5176	S	N-FORMYL-METHIONYL-LEUCYL
L17	56	S	L16 AND L10

=> d l17 ti abs 40-56

L17 ANSWER 40 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI Protection against acute lung injury by intravenous or intratracheal pretreatment with EPI-HNE-4, a new potent neutrophil elastase inhibitor.
AB Excessive accumulation of active neutrophil elastase (NE) in pulmonary

fluids and tissues of patients with cystic **fibrosis** (CF) is thought to act on the lungs, compromising their structure and function. The aim of this study was to investigate the in vitro and in vivo protective effect of a new, rapidly acting, potent (Ki = 5.45 X 10-12 M and Kon = 8 X 106 M-1 s-1) and specific human NE inhibitor, EPI-HNE-4, engineered from the Kunitz domain. The results demonstrated that this inhibitor was able to (i) effectively inhibit in vitro the high levels of active NE present in a medium as complex as sputum from children with CF, with a measured IC50 equal or close to the calculated IC50 in 60% of cases, and (ii) almost completely block (91%) the N-formyl-methionine-leucine-phenylalanine-induced migration of purified human neutrophils across a Matrigel basement membrane. Intratracheal administration (250, 175, or 100 mug per rat) of the inhibitor 5 min before instillation of pure human NE (HNE) (150 mug per rat) to rats induced effective, dose-dependent protection of the lungs, 4 h later, from hemorrhage, serum albumin leakage, residual active NE, and discrete neutrophil influx in air spaces induced by instillation of pure HNE. Intravenous administration (3 mg per rat) of EPI-HNE-4, 15 min before instillation of the soluble fraction of pooled sputum (delivering 120 mug of active NE per rat) from children with CF, effectively reduced (64%), 4 h later, the massive neutrophil influx induced by sputum instillation. Overall, these data strongly suggest that associated aerosol and systemic administration of EPI-HNE-4 would be beneficial in the treatment of CF.

L17 ANSWER 41 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI Lipid and fatty acid imbalance and neutrophil function in cystic **fibrosis**.

L17 ANSWER 42 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI Erythema elevatum diutinum: Evidence for disease-dependent leucocyte alterations and response to dapsone.
AB Erythema elevatum diutinum (EED) is a type of leucocytoclastic vasculitis of unknown aetiology. We report a patient with unusually widespread and disabling EED that had been unresponsive to corticosteroids and antibiotics, but resolved on dapsone. Biopsies of fresh lesions showed typical features of leucocytoclastic vasculitis, with prominent neutrophil infiltration, marked expression of the beta2-integrins CR3 and LFA-1, and increased mast cell numbers. Older lesions exhibited granulation tissue and **fibrosis**, macrophages were more dominant, beta2-integrins were expressed less markedly, and mast cell numbers were lower. In vitro chemotaxis of the patient's peripheral blood neutrophils prior to treatment showed increased random migration and directed migration towards interleukin-8 (by 424%), but a profoundly decreased responsiveness towards the bacterial peptide analogue **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine (fMLP) (by 98%). These values returned to normal after dapsone treatment and clinical improvement 5 months later. These findings support the concept that in EED, activation via cytokines such as interleukin-8 allows a selective recruitment of leucocytes to tissue sites, while immune complexes and bacterial peptides sustain the persistent local inflammatory infiltrate and the leucocytoclastic vasculitis.

L17 ANSWER 43 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI Altered intracellular pH regulation in neutrophils from patients with cystic **fibrosis**.
AB Cystic **fibrosis** (CF) is a condition characterized by neutrophil-mediated lung damage and bacterial colonization. The physiological basis for reported functional alterations in CF neutrophils, including increased release of neutrophil elastase, myeloperoxidase, and oxidants, is unknown. These processes are, however, regulated by intracellular pH (pHi). We demonstrate here that pHi regulation is altered in neutrophils from CF patients. Although resting pHi is similar, pHi after acid loading and activation (**N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine and phorbol 12-myristate

13-acetate) is more acidic in CF cells than in normal cells. Furthermore, patients with non-CF-related bronchiectasis handle acid loading and activation in a fashion similar to subjects with normal neutrophils, suggesting that chronic pulmonary inflammation alone does not explain the difference in pHi. This is further supported by data showing that normal neutrophils exposed to the CF pulmonary milieu respond by increasing pHi as opposed to decreasing pHi as seen in activated CF neutrophils. These pHi differences in activated or acid-loaded CF neutrophils are abrogated by ZnCl2 but not by amiloride and bafilomycin A1, suggesting that passive proton conductance is abnormal in CF. In addition, DIDS, which inhibits HCO3-/Cl- exchange, causes alkalinization of control but not of CF neutrophils, suggesting that anion transport is also abnormal in CF neutrophils. In summary, we have shown that pHi regulation in CF neutrophils is intrinsically abnormal, potentially contributing to the pulmonary manifestations of the condition.

L17 ANSWER 44 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI Cystic **fibrosis** transmembrane conductance regulator does not affect neutrophil migration across cystic **fibrosis** airway epithelial monolayers.
AB Recent studies have shown that airway inflammation dominated by neutrophils, ie, polymorphonuclear cells (PMN) was observed in infants and children with cystic **fibrosis** (CF) even in the absence of detectable infection. To assess whether there is a CF-related anomaly of PMN migration across airway epithelial cells, we developed an in vitro model of chemotactic migration across tight and polarized CF15 cells, a CF human nasal epithelial cell line, seeded on porous filters. To compare PMN migration across a pair of CF and control monolayers in the physiological direction, inverted CF15 cells were infected with increasing concentrations of recombinant adenoviruses containing either the normal cystic **fibrosis** transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) cDNA, the DELTAF508 CFTR cDNA, or the beta-galactosidase gene. The number of PMN migrating in response to N-formyl-Met-Leu-Phe across inverted CF15 monolayers expressing beta-galactosidase was similar to that seen across CF15 monolayers rescued with CFTR, whatever the proportion of cells expressing the transgene. Moreover, PMN migration across monolayers expressing various amounts of mutated CFTR was not different from that observed across matched counterparts expressing normal CFTR. Finally, PMN migration in response to adherent or Pseudomonas aeruginosa was equivalent across CF and corrected monolayers. The possibility that mutated CFTR may exert indirect effects on PMN recruitment, via an abnormal production of the chemotactic cytokine interleukin-8, was also explored. Apical and basolateral production of interleukin-8 by polarized CF cells expressing mutated CFTR was not different from that observed with rescued cells, either in baseline or stimulated conditions. CF15 cells displayed a CF phenotype that could be corrected by CFTR-containing adenoviruses, because two known CF defects, Cl- secretion and increased P. aeruginosa adherence, were normalized after infection with those viruses. Thus, we conclude that the presence of a mutated CFTR does not per se lead to an exaggerated inflammatory response of CF surface epithelial cells in the absence or presence of a bacterial infection.

L17 ANSWER 45 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI Elevated concentrations of defensins in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid in diffuse panbronchiolitis.
AB Human neutrophils contain three isoforms of antimicrobial and cytotoxic peptides in the azurophil granules, which belong to a family of mammalian neutrophil peptides named defensins. Here we investigate the role of these peptides in diffuse panbronchiolitis (DPB). Defensins (human neutrophil peptide-1,-2 and -3) were measured by radioimmunoassay in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) of 30 patients with DPB, 16 patients with idiopathic pulmonary **fibrosis** (IPF) and 15 healthy adults. The concentration of defensins was higher in BALF of patients with DPB than in patients with IPF and healthy subjects. DPB and IPF patients also

had significantly higher plasma concentrations of defensins than controls. In patients with DPB, BALF concentration of defensins correlated significantly with neutrophil count or BALF concentration of interleukin (IL)-8. Immunohistochemistry of open-lung biopsy specimens from four DPB patients showed localization of defensins in neutrophils and mucinous exudate in the airways, and on the surface of bronchiolar epithelial cells. In vitro studies showed an enhanced extracellular release of defensins following stimulation of neutrophils with phorbol myristate acetate, **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenyalamine, and human recombinant IL-8. Treatment of DPB with macrolides for 6 months significantly reduced neutrophil count and concentrations of defensins and IL-8 in BALF. Our results indicate accumulation of neutrophil-derived defensins in the airway in diffuse panbronchiolitis, and suggest that defensins may be a marker of neutrophil activity in this disease.

L17 ANSWER 46 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI G proteins as biological targets for anti-allergic drugs?.
AB The inhibiting effect of the H-1 antihistamine cetirizine on the release of mediators (LTB-4, arachidonic acid and phospholipase A2) was measured in different cells in vitro (human PMN, DELTA-F508 cells, chinese hamster ovary cells and rabbit chondrocytes) using different agonists (fMLP, NaF, calcium ionophore A 23187, bradykinin, adrenaline and IL-1). It was shown that physiological concentrations of the drug inhibited the release when activation of receptor-coupled G proteins was involved. By contrast, there was no inhibiting effect of cetirizine when the release was induced by a calcium ionophore which bypasses the G proteins coupled to cell membrane receptors.

L17 ANSWER 47 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI DECREASED POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUCOCYTE CHEMOTACTIC RESPONSE TO LEUKOTRIENE B-4 IN CYSTIC **FIBROSIS**.
AB Evidence that leukotriene B4 (LTB4) is a significant inflammatory mediator in chronic pseudomonal respiratory disease was sought in adolescents and young adults with cystic **fibrosis**. Specific chemotaxis of peripheral blood polymorphonuclear leucocytes (PMN) was used as an indirect measure of remote in vivo exposure to LTB4. PMN from 17 patients showed a significant decrease in chemotaxis to 10-7-10-9 M LTB4, but normal reponses to 10-8 M **n-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine and 4 mg/ml casein, when compared with 17 healthy age- and sex-matched controls. This results is consistent with chronic production of LTB4, and specific deactivation of circulating PMN receptors for LTB4 in patients with cystic **fibrosis**. Pharmacologic inhibition of LTB4 production in vivo may help elucidate its role in the pathogenesis of lung damage in cystic **fibrosis**.

L17 ANSWER 48 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI INCREASED PHAGOCYTIC CELL CHEMILUMINESCENCE IN PATIENTS WITH CYSTIC **FIBROSIS**.
AB The oxidative burst of polymorphonuclear cells and monocytes from patients with cystic **fibrosis** as measured by luminol-enhanced chemiluminescence was examined after in vitro activation of the cells. All patients were outpatients at the time of the assays; their median age was 25.5 years (range, 12 to 33 years) and normal controls were young healthy adults. Stimulation of polymorphonuclear cells with phorbol myristate acetate, the chemotactic peptide **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine, and the calcium ionophore A23187 resulted in significantly greater chemiluminescence responses from the cells of patients than from the control cells. The monocyte response of patients to opsonized zymosan was also greater than that of controls. Thus, phagocytic cells from adolescents and young adults with cystic **fibrosis** have a greater chemiluminescence response to a variety of stimuli. This may result in tissue damage in the lungs of these patients and thus make them more susceptible to pulmonary

infections.

L17 ANSWER 49 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI ALTERATION OF THE N FORMYLMETHIONYLLEUCYLPHENYLALANINE-INDUCED RESPONSE IN CYSTIC **FIBROSIS** NEUTROPHILS.
AB In order to determine whether cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils are affected in their secretory functions, lysosomal enzyme release and chemiluminescence (light emission from cells) were assayed in patients' cells and compared with those in normal control cells. We observed a decreased response of cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils in β-glucuronidase release and chemiluminescence after stimulation by **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine. There was no significant correlation of these results with the clinical score nor with the medical treatment. On the other hand, responses to the calcium ionophore A23187 and to opsonized zymosan showed no significant difference between normal and cystic **fibrosis** subjects in lysosomal enzyme release. **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine receptor alterations did not seem involved in the observed effect as demonstrated by Scatchard plot analysis of **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine binding to these receptors. These results clearly demonstrate a difference between normal and cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils in release and chemiluminescence responses to **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine stimulation, a difference that might be located in the plasma membrane as both responses are membrane dependent.

L17 ANSWER 50 OF 56 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI The SH-metabolite I of erdosteine, a mucolytic drug, enhances the inhibitory effect of salbutamol on the respiratory burst of neutrophils
AB Reactive oxygen species (ROS) are a common denominator of airway inflammation associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma, as well as with less frequent lung diseases such as idiopathic pulmonary **fibrosis** (IPF), acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and cystic **fibrosis** (CF). The most frequently administered drugs used to treat these diseases are bronchodilators, antioxidant/antiphlogistic agents and mucoactive drugs. The metabolization of the mucoactive drug erdosteine produces an active metabolite (Met I) with a reducing SH group. In addition to its mucolytic action, Met I also has useful antioxidant activity. The various activities of β2-agonists include their ability to reduce the respiratory burst of neutrophils and the subsequent release of ROS. β2-Agonists and mucoactive drugs may be administered to the same patients during the treatment of lung diseases. The aim of this study was to investigate the ability of Met I to potentiate the activity of salbutamol in inhibiting the in vitro respiratory burst of neutrophils by means of chemiluminescence. The combination of Met I 5 and 10 μg/mL with salbutamol 10-5, 10-6 and 10-7 M led to a significant reduction in respiratory bursts when the neutrophils were stimulated with the soluble stimulant **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine (fMLP). The combinations of the two drugs that reduced the respiratory bursts when a particulate stimulus (Candida albicans) was used were those containing 10-5 M of salbutamol. The reasons for this different behavior remain unclear and raise questions about the specific roles, sites and mechanisms of action of the different types of stimulation undergone by the respiratory airways.

L17 ANSWER 51 OF 56 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Fasudil attenuates interstitial **fibrosis** in rat kidneys with unilateral ureteral obstruction
AB This study was designed to investigate possible effects of the Rho-kinase inhibitor, fasudil, on the progression of renal failure in rats with unilateral ureteral obstruction. The renal failure markers monitored were the extent of renal interstitial **fibrosis** and that of macrophage

infiltration. In kidneys with unilateral ureteral obstruction, interstitial **fibrosis** was observed, using Sirius-Red staining, on day 16 after unilateral ureteral obstruction. Macrophage infiltration was observed by immunohistochem., using the antibody, ED1. Interstitial **fibrosis** and macrophage infiltration were significantly attenuated in fasudil-treated animals. The migration of monocytes in vitro elicited by **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine was potently inhibited by fasudil and its active metabolite, hydroxyfasudil. These results suggest that inhibition of Rho-kinase produces a reduction of macrophage infiltration and represents a new therapeutic strategy for renal **fibrosis**, a major factor in the progression to end-stage renal failure.

L17 ANSWER 52 OF 56 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Altered intracellular pH regulation in neutrophils from patients with cystic **fibrosis**
AB Cystic **fibrosis** (CF) is a condition characterized by neutrophil-mediated lung damage and bacterial colonization. The physiol. basis for reported functional alterations in CF neutrophils, including increased release of neutrophil elastase, myeloperoxidase, and oxidants, is unknown. These processes are, however, regulated by intracellular pH (pHi). We demonstrate here that pHi regulation is altered in neutrophils from CF patients. Although resting pHi is similar, pHi after acid loading and activation (**N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine and phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate) is more acidic in CF cells than in normal cells. Furthermore, patients with non-CF-related bronchiectasis handle acid loading and activation in a fashion similar to subjects with normal neutrophils, suggesting that chronic pulmonary inflammation alone does not explain the difference in pHi. This is further supported by data showing that normal neutrophils exposed to the CF pulmonary milieu respond by increasing pHi as opposed to decreasing pHi as seen in activated CF neutrophils. These pHi differences in activated or acid-loaded CF neutrophils are abrogated by ZnCl2 but not by amiloride and bafilomycin A1, suggesting that passive proton conductance is abnormal in CF. In addition, DIDS, which inhibits HCO3-/Cl- exchange, causes alkalinization of control but not of CF neutrophils, suggesting that anion transport is also abnormal in CF neutrophils. In summary, we have shown that pHi regulation in CF neutrophils is intrinsically abnormal, potentially contributing to the pulmonary manifestations of the condition.

L17 ANSWER 53 OF 56 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Elevated concentrations of defensins in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid in diffuse panbronchiolitis
AB Human neutrophils contain three isoforms of antimicrobial and cytotoxic peptides in the azurophil granules, which belong to a family of mammalian neutrophil peptides named defensins. Here we investigate the role of these peptides in diffuse panbronchiolitis (DPB). Defensins (human neutrophil peptide-1,-2 and -3) were measured by RIA in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) of 30 patients with DPB, 16 patients with idiopathic pulmonary **fibrosis** (IPF) and 15 healthy adults. The concentration of defensins was higher in BALF of patients with DPB than in patients with IPF and healthy subjects. DPB and IPF patients also had significantly higher plasma concns. of defensins than controls. In patients with DPB, BALF concentration of defensins correlated significantly with neutrophil count or BALF concentration of interleukin (IL)-8. Immunohistochem. of open-lung biopsy specimens from four DPB patients showed localization of defensins in neutrophils and mucinous exudate in the airways, and on the surface of bronchiolar epithelial cells. In vitro studies showed an enhanced extracellular release of defensins following stimulation of neutrophils with phorbol myristate acetate, **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine, and human recombinant IL-8. Treatment of DPB with macrolides for 6 mo significantly reduced

neutrophil count and concns. of defensins and IL-8 in BALF. Our results indicate accumulation of neutrophil-derived defensins in the airway in diffuse panbronchiolitis, and suggest that defensins may be a marker of neutrophil activity in this disease.

L17 ANSWER 54 OF 56 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Suppressive effect of tranilast, an anti-allergic drug, on pulmonary **fibrosis**
AB Treatment with tranilast in vitro suppressed the release of active O species from mice peritoneal macrophages and guinea pig alveolar macrophages stimulated with agents including phorbol myristate acetate, opsonized zymosan, and **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine (FMLP). Tranilast given orally suppressed the development of pulmonary **fibrosis** in mice that had been injected with BLM intratracheally, and suppressed the activity of their alveolar macrophages to produce active O species, indicating that tranilast suppressed the activation of alveolar macrophages not only in vitro but also in vivo. These results suggest that tranilast suppressed the pulmonary **fibrosis** through inhibiting activation of alveolar macrophages.

L17 ANSWER 55 OF 56 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Up-regulation of alveolar macrophage function and pulmonary **fibrosis**
AB The relationship between up-regulation of alveolar macrophage (AM) function and pulmonary **fibrosis** was studied using bleomycin (BLM)-induced pulmonary **fibrosis** model in guinea pigs. Pulmonary **fibrosis** was observed on day 30 of BLM injection and it developed continuously in the BLM group on day 50. Neutrophils appeared in the alveolar space on day 3 an reached maximum on day 10 in the BLM group. Between 1 and 10 days after BLM injection, O2- generation in AM was increased by TNF-α, but not spontaneously or by PMA or by **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine (FMLP). Between 20 and 50 days after BLM injection, the BLM group and the control group did not differ in O2- generation in AM with stimulants of PMA, FMLP, TNF-α, or spontaneously. In guinea pigs with BLM-induced pulmonary **fibrosis**, the up-regulation of AM function could not be obtained as seen in idiopathic interstitial pneumonia (IIP) patients. Thus, the up-regulation in IIP patients may reflect the specific physiol. condition of IIP.

L17 ANSWER 56 OF 56 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Alteration of the **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine-induced response in cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils
AB To determine whether cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils are affected in their secretory functions, lysosomal enzyme release and chemiluminescence (light emission from cells) were assayed in patients' cells and compared with those in normal control cells. A decreased response was observed in cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils in β-glucuronidase release and chemiluminescence after stimulation by N-formylmethionylleucylphenylalanine (I). There was no correlation of these results with the clin. score nor with the medical treatment. Responses to the Ca ionophore A23187 and to opsonized zymosan showed no significant difference between normal and cystic **fibrosis** subjects in lysosomal enzyme release. I receptor alterations did not seem involved in the observed effect. Thus, there is a difference between normal and cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils in lysosomal enzyme release and chemiluminescence responses to I stimulation, a difference that might be located in the plasma membrane as both responses are membrane dependent.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:15:06 ON 04 FEB 2004)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:15:13 ON 04 FEB 2004

FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, DGENE, EMBASE, WPIDS, FSTA, JAPIO, BIOSIS, CEN, CEABA-VTB, BIOBUSINESS, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:16:22 ON 04 FEB 2004

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L1           993 S FIBROSIS () TREATMENT
L2         45818 S FIBROSIS AND CIRRHOSIS
L3             1 S CHRONIC PANCREATITUS
L4            95 S L2 AND L1
L5          2524 S F-MET-LEU
L6           346 S N-FORMYL PEPTIDES
L7             0 S L6 AND L1
L8             1 S L5 AND L1
L9            19 S L5 AND L6
L10       365786 S FIBROSIS
L11            0 S L10 AND VAS DEFERENS REPAIR
L12            1 S L10 AND FALLOPIAN TUBE REPAIR
L13       109111 S L10 AND THERAPY
L14            1 S L13 AND L6
L15            8 S ANTIFIBROTIC PEPTIDE
L16         5176 S N-FORMYL-METHIONYL-LEUCYL
L17           56 S L16 AND L10
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=> d l17 ti abs ibib 40-56

L17 ANSWER 40 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI Protection against acute lung injury by intravenous or intratracheal pretreatment with EPI-HNE-4, a new potent neutrophil elastase inhibitor.

AB Excessive accumulation of active neutrophil elastase (NE) in pulmonary fluids and tissues of patients with cystic **fibrosis** (CF) is thought to act on the lungs, compromising their structure and function. The aim of this study was to investigate the in vitro and in vivo protective effect of a new, rapidly acting, potent (Ki = 5.45 X 10-12 M and Kon = 8 X 106 M-1 s-1) and specific human NE inhibitor, EPI-HNE-4, engineered from the Kunitz domain. The results demonstrated that this inhibitor was able to (i) effectively inhibit in vitro the high levels of active NE present in a medium as complex as sputum from children with CF, with a measured IC50 equal or close to the calculated IC50 in 60% of cases, and (ii) almost completely block (91%) the N-formyl-methionine-leucine-phenylalanine-induced migration of purified human neutrophils across a Matrigel basement membrane. Intratracheal administration (250, 175, or 100 mug per rat) of the inhibitor 5 min before instillation of pure human NE (HNE) (150 mug per rat) to rats induced effective, dose-dependent protection of the lungs, 4 h later, from hemorrhage, serum albumin leakage, residual active NE, and discrete neutrophil influx in air spaces induced by instillation of pure HNE. Intravenous administration (3 mg per rat) of EPI-HNE-4, 15 min before instillation of the soluble fraction of pooled sputum (delivering 120 mug of active NE per rat) from children with CF, effectively reduced (64%), 4 h later, the massive neutrophil influx induced by sputum instillation. Overall, these data strongly suggest that associated aerosol and systemic administration of EPI-HNE-4 would be beneficial in the treatment of CF.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:229304 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200229304
TITLE: Protection against acute lung injury by intravenous or intratracheal pretreatment with EPI-HNE-4, a new potent neutrophil elastase inhibitor.
AUTHOR(S): Delacourt, Christophe; Herigault, Sabine; Delclaux, Christophe; Poncin, Alain; Levame, Micheline; Harf, Alain; Saudubray, Francois; Lafuma, Chantal [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: INSERM U492 de Physiopathologie et Therapeutique Respiratoires, Faculte de Medecine, 8 rue du General Sarrail, 94010, Creteil, France

lafuma@im3.inserm.fr
SOURCE: American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, (March, 2002) Vol. 26, No. 3, pp. 290-297. print.
CODEN: AJRBEL. ISSN: 1044-1549.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Apr 2002
Last Updated on STN: 3 Apr 2002

L17 ANSWER 41 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI Lipid and fatty acid imbalance and neutrophil function in cystic **fibrosis**.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:91852 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100091852
TITLE: Lipid and fatty acid imbalance and neutrophil function in cystic **fibrosis**.
AUTHOR(S): Nixon, L. S. [Reprint author]; Ionescu, A. A. [Reprint author]; Shale, D. J. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Section of Respiratory Medicine, Academic Centre, University of Wales College of Medicine, Llandough Hospital, Penarth, Cardiff, CF64 2XX, UK
SOURCE: Thorax, (December, 2000) Vol. 55, No. Supplement 3, pp. A66. print.
Meeting Info.: Winter Meeting of the British Thoracic Society. Westminster, London, UK. December 13-15, 2000. British Thoracic Society.
CODEN: THORA7. ISSN: 0040-6376.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Feb 2001
Last Updated on STN: 12 Feb 2002

L17 ANSWER 42 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI Erythema elevatum diutinum: Evidence for disease-dependent leucocyte alterations and response to dapsone.
AB Erythema elevatum diutinum (EED) is a type of leucocytoclastic vasculitis of unknown aetiology. We report a patient with unusually widespread and disabling EED that had been unresponsive to corticosteroids and antibiotics, but resolved on dapsone. Biopsies of fresh lesions showed typical features of leucocytoclastic vasculitis, with prominent neutrophil infiltration, marked expression of the beta2-integrins CR3 and LFA-1, and increased mast cell numbers. Older lesions exhibited granulation tissue and **fibrosis**, macrophages were more dominant, beta2-integrins were expressed less markedly, and mast cell numbers were lower. In vitro chemotaxis of the patient's peripheral blood neutrophils prior to treatment showed increased random migration and directed migration towards interleukin-8 (by 424%), but a profoundly decreased responsiveness towards the bacterial peptide analogue **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine (fMLP) (by 98%). These values returned to normal after dapsone treatment and clinical improvement 5 months later. These findings support the concept that in EED, activation via cytokines such as interleukin-8 allows a selective recruitment of leucocytes to tissue sites, while immune complexes and bacterial peptides sustain the persistent local inflammatory infiltrate and the leucocytoclastic vasculitis.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:411111 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000411111
TITLE: Erythema elevatum diutinum: Evidence for disease-dependent leucocyte alterations and response to dapsone.
AUTHOR(S): Grabbe, J.; Haas, N.; Moeller, A.; Henz, B. M. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology and Allergy, Charite, Humboldt University, Augustenburger-Platz 1, Campus Virchow Clinic,

D-13344, Berlin, Germany
SOURCE: British Journal of Dermatology, (August, 2000) Vol. 143, No. 2, pp. 415-420. print.
CODEN: BJDEAZ. ISSN: 0007-0963.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Sep 2000
Last Updated on STN: 8 Jan 2002

L17 ANSWER 43 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI Altered intracellular pH regulation in neutrophils from patients with cystic **fibrosis**.
AB Cystic **fibrosis** (CF) is a condition characterized by neutrophil-mediated lung damage and bacterial colonization. The physiological basis for reported functional alterations in CF neutrophils, including increased release of neutrophil elastase, myeloperoxidase, and oxidants, is unknown. These processes are, however, regulated by intracellular pH (pHi). We demonstrate here that pHi regulation is altered in neutrophils from CF patients. Although resting pHi is similar, pHi after acid loading and activation (**N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine and phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate) is more acidic in CF cells than in normal cells. Furthermore, patients with non-CF-related bronchiectasis handle acid loading and activation in a fashion similar to subjects with normal neutrophils, suggesting that chronic pulmonary inflammation alone does not explain the difference in pHi. This is further supported by data showing that normal neutrophils exposed to the CF pulmonary milieu respond by increasing pHi as opposed to decreasing pHi as seen in activated CF neutrophils. These pHi differences in activated or acid-loaded CF neutrophils are abrogated by ZnCl2 but not by amiloride and bafilomycin A1, suggesting that passive proton conductance is abnormal in CF. In addition, DIDS, which inhibits HCO3-/Cl- exchange, causes alkalinization of control but not of CF neutrophils, suggesting that anion transport is also abnormal in CF neutrophils. In summary, we have shown that pHi regulation in CF neutrophils is intrinsically abnormal, potentially contributing to the pulmonary manifestations of the condition.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:380904 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000380904
TITLE: Altered intracellular pH regulation in neutrophils from patients with cystic **fibrosis**.
AUTHOR(S): Coakley, Raymond J.; Taggart, Clifford; Canny, Gerry; Greally, Peter; O'Neill, Shane J.; McElvaney, Noel G. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. of Medicine, Beaumont Hospital, Dublin 9, Ireland
SOURCE: American Journal of Physiology, (July, 2000) Vol. 279, No. 1 Part 1, pp. L66-L74. print.
CODEN: AJPHAP. ISSN: 0002-9513.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Sep 2000
Last Updated on STN: 8 Jan 2002

L17 ANSWER 44 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI Cystic **fibrosis** transmembrane conductance regulator does not affect neutrophil migration across cystic **fibrosis** airway epithelial monolayers.
AB Recent studies have shown that airway inflammation dominated by neutrophils, ie, polymorphonuclear cells (PMN) was observed in infants and children with cystic **fibrosis** (CF) even in the absence of detectable infection. To assess whether there is a CF-related anomaly of PMN migration across airway epithelial cells, we developed an in vitro model of chemotactic migration across tight and polarized CF15 cells, a CF human nasal epithelial cell line, seeded on porous filters. To compare PMN migration across a pair of CF and control monolayers in the

physiological direction, inverted CF15 cells were infected with increasing concentrations of recombinant adenoviruses containing either the normal cystic **fibrosis** transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) cDNA, the DELTAF508 CFTR cDNA, or the beta-galactosidase gene. The number of PMN migrating in response to N-formyl-Met-Leu-Phe across inverted CF15 monolayers expressing beta-galactosidase was similar to that seen across CF15 monolayers rescued with CFTR, whatever the proportion of cells expressing the transgene. Moreover, PMN migration across monolayers expressing various amounts of mutated CFTR was not different from that observed across matched counterparts expressing normal CFTR. Finally, PMN migration in response to adherent or Pseudomonas aeruginosa was equivalent across CF and corrected monolayers. The possibility that mutated CFTR may exert indirect effects on PMN recruitment, via an abnormal production of the chemotactic cytokine interleukin-8, was also explored. Apical and basolateral production of interleukin-8 by polarized CF cells expressing mutated CFTR was not different from that observed with rescued cells, either in baseline or stimulated conditions. CF15 cells displayed a CF phenotype that could be corrected by CFTR-containing adenoviruses, because two known CF defects, Cl- secretion and increased P. aeruginosa adherence, were normalized after infection with those viruses. Thus, we conclude that the presence of a mutated CFTR does not per se lead to an exaggerated inflammatory response of CF surface epithelial cells in the absence or presence of a bacterial infection.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:334520 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000334520
TITLE: Cystic **fibrosis** transmembrane conductance regulator does not affect neutrophil migration across cystic **fibrosis** airway epithelial monolayers.
AUTHOR(S): Pizurki, Lara [Reprint author]; Morris, Michael A.; Chanson, Marc; Solomon, Melete; Pavirani, Andrea; Bouchardy, Isabelle; Suter, Susanne
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Clinical Investigation III, Hopital Cantonal Universitaire, 1211, Geneva, 14, Switzerland
SOURCE: American Journal of Pathology, (April, 2000) Vol. 156, No. 4, pp. 1407-1416. print.
CODEN: AJPAA4. ISSN: 0002-9440.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2002

L17 ANSWER 45 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI Elevated concentrations of defensins in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid in diffuse panbronchiolitis.
AB Human neutrophils contain three isoforms of antimicrobial and cytotoxic peptides in the azurophil granules, which belong to a family of mammalian neutrophil peptides named defensins. Here we investigate the role of these peptides in diffuse panbronchiolitis (DPB). Defensins (human neutrophil peptide-1,-2 and -3) were measured by radioimmunoassay in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) of 30 patients with DPB, 16 patients with idiopathic pulmonary **fibrosis** (IPF) and 15 healthy adults. The concentration of defensins was higher in BALF of patients with DPB than in patients with IPF and healthy subjects. DPB and IPF patients also had significantly higher plasma concentrations of defensins than controls. In patients with DPB, BALF concentration of defensins correlated significantly with neutrophil count or BALF concentration of interleukin (IL)-8. Immunohistochemistry of open-lung biopsy specimens from four DPB patients showed localization of defensins in neutrophils and mucinous exudate in the airways, and on the surface of bronchiolar epithelial cells. In vitro studies showed an enhanced extracellular release of defensins following stimulation of neutrophils with phorbol myristate acetate, **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl** -phenyalamine, and human recombinant IL-8. Treatment of DPB with macrolides for 6 months significantly reduced neutrophil count and

concentrations of defensins and IL-8 in BALF. Our results indicate accumulation of neutrophil-derived defensins in the airway in diffuse panbronchiolitis, and suggest that defensins may be a marker of neutrophil activity in this disease.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:166805 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800166805
TITLE: Elevated concentrations of defensins in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid in diffuse panbronchiolitis.
AUTHOR(S): Ashitani, J.; Mukae, H. [Reprint author]; Nakazato, M.; Ihi, T.; Mashimoto, H.; Kadota, J.; Kohno, S.; Matsukura, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Third Dep. Internal Med., Miyazaki Med. Coll., Kiyotake, Miyazaki 889-16, Japan
SOURCE: European Respiratory Journal, (Jan., 1998) Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 104-111. print.
CODEN: ERJOEI. ISSN: 0903-1936.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Apr 1998
Last Updated on STN: 6 Apr 1998

L17 ANSWER 46 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI G proteins as biological targets for anti-allergic drugs?.
AB The inhibiting effect of the H-1 antihistamine cetirizine on the release of mediators (LTB-4, arachidonic acid and phospholipase A2) was measured in different cells in vitro (human PMN, DELTA-F508 cells, chinese hamster ovary cells and rabbit chondrocytes) using different agonists (fMLP, NaF, calcium ionophore A 23187, bradykinin, adrenaline and IL-1). It was shown that physiological concentrations of the drug inhibited the release when activation of receptor-coupled G proteins was involved. By contrast, there was no inhibiting effect of cetirizine when the release was induced by a calcium ionophore which bypasses the G proteins coupled to cell membrane receptors.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:255393 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799554596
TITLE: G proteins as biological targets for anti-allergic drugs?.
AUTHOR(S): Rihoux, J.-P. [Reprint author]; Masliah, J.; Bereziat, G.; Konig, W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: UCB SA - Pharm. Sector, Chemin du Foriest, B-1420 Braine-l'Alleud, Belgium
SOURCE: International Archives of Allergy and Immunology, (1997) Vol. 113, No. 1-3, pp. 339-341.
CODEN: IAAIEG. ISSN: 1018-2438.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Jun 1997
Last Updated on STN: 13 Jun 1997

L17 ANSWER 47 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI DECREASED POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUCOCYTE CHEMOTACTIC RESPONSE TO LEUKOTRIENE B-4 IN CYSTIC **FIBROSIS**.
AB Evidence that leukotriene B4 (LTB4) is a significant inflammatory mediator in chronic pseudomonal respiratory disease was sought in adolescents and young adults with cystic **fibrosis**. Specific chemotaxis of peripheral blood polymorphonuclear leucocytes (PMN) was used as an indirect measure of remote in vivo exposure to LTB4. PMN from 17 patients showed a significant decrease in chemotaxis to 10-7-10-9 M LTB4, but normal reponses to 10-8 M **n-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine and 4 mg/ml casein, when compared with 17 healthy age- and sex-matched controls. This results is consistent with chronic production of LTB4, and specific deactivation of circulating PMN receptors for LTB4 in patients with cystic **fibrosis**. Pharmacologic inhibition of LTB4 production in vivo may help elucidate its role in the pathogenesis of lung damage in cystic **fibrosis**.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:455234 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199294096634; BA94:96634
TITLE: DECREASED POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUCOCYTE CHEMOTACTIC RESPONSE TO LEUKOTRIENE B-4 IN CYSTIC **FIBROSIS**.
AUTHOR(S): LAWRENCE R H [Reprint author]; SORRELL T C
CORPORATE SOURCE: CENTRE INFECTIOUS DISEASES MICROBIOL, WESTMEAD HOSP, WESTMEAD, NSW 2145, AUSTRALIA
SOURCE: Clinical and Experimental Immunology, (1992) Vol. 89, No. 2, pp. 321-324.
CODEN: CEXIAL. ISSN: 0009-9104.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Oct 1992
Last Updated on STN: 8 Oct 1992

L17 ANSWER 48 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI INCREASED PHAGOCYTIC CELL CHEMILUMINESCENCE IN PATIENTS WITH CYSTIC **FIBROSIS**.
AB The oxidative burst of polymorphonuclear cells and monocytes from patients with cystic **fibrosis** as measured by luminol-enhanced chemiluminescence was examined after in vitro activation of the cells. All patients were outpatients at the time of the assays; their median age was 25.5 years (range, 12 to 33 years) and normal controls were young healthy adults. Stimulation of polymorphonuclear cells with phorbol myristate acetate, the chemotactic peptide **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine, and the calcium ionophore A23187 resulted in significantly greater chemiluminescence responses from the cells of patients than from the control cells. The monocyte response of patients to opsonized zymosan was also greater than that of controls. Thus, phagocytic cells from adolescents and young adults with cystic **fibrosis** have a greater chemiluminescence response to a variety of stimuli. This may result in tissue damage in the lungs of these patients and thus make them more susceptible to pulmonary infections.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:454133 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198988102405; BA88:102405
TITLE: INCREASED PHAGOCYTIC CELL CHEMILUMINESCENCE IN PATIENTS WITH CYSTIC **FIBROSIS**.
AUTHOR(S): ROBERTS R L [Reprint author]; STIEHM R
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP PEDIATR, 22-387 MDCC, UCLA MED CENT, LOS ANGELES, CALIF 90024, USA
SOURCE: American Journal of Diseases of Children, (1989) Vol. 143, No. 8, pp. 944-950.
CODEN: AJDCAI. ISSN: 0002-922X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Oct 1989
Last Updated on STN: 4 Oct 1989

L17 ANSWER 49 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI ALTERATION OF THE N FORMYLMETHIONYLLEUCYLPHENYLALANINE-INDUCED RESPONSE IN CYSTIC **FIBROSIS** NEUTROPHILS.
AB In order to determine whether cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils are affected in their secretory functions, lysosomal enzyme release and chemiluminescence (light emission from cells) were assayed in patients' cells and compared with those in normal control cells. We observed a decreased response of cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils in β-glucuronidase release and chemiluminescence after stimulation by **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine. There was no significant correlation of these results with the clinical score nor with the medical treatment. On the other hand, responses to the calcium ionophore A23187 and to opsonized zymosan

showed no significant difference between normal and cystic **fibrosis** subjects in lysosomal enzyme release. **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine receptor alterations did not seem involved in the observed effect as demonstrated by Scatchard plot analysis of **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine binding to these receptors. These results clearly demonstrate a difference between normal and cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils in release and chemiluminescence responses to **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine stimulation, a difference that might be located in the plasma membrane as both responses are membrane dependent.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:297121 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198682031027; BA82:31027
TITLE: ALTERATION OF THE N FORMYLMETHIONYLLEUCYLPHENYLALANINE-INDUCED RESPONSE IN CYSTIC **FIBROSIS** NEUTROPHILS.
AUTHOR(S): KEMP T [Reprint author]; SCHRAM-DOUMONT A; VAN GEFFEL R; KRAM R; SZPIRER C
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV LIBRE BRUXELLES, DEP BIOLOGIE MOLECULAIRE, RUE DES CHEVAUX, 67, B-1640 RHODE-ST-GENESE, BELG
SOURCE: Pediatric Research, (1986) Vol. 20, No. 6, pp. 520-526. CODEN: PEREBL. ISSN: 0031-3998.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Jul 1986
Last Updated on STN: 25 Jul 1986

L17 ANSWER 50 OF 56 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI The SH-metabolite I of erdosteine, a mucolytic drug, enhances the inhibitory effect of salbutamol on the respiratory burst of neutrophils
AB Reactive oxygen species (ROS) are a common denominator of airway inflammation associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma, as well as with less frequent lung diseases such as idiopathic pulmonary **fibrosis** (IPF), acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and cystic **fibrosis** (CF). The most frequently administered drugs used to treat these diseases are bronchodilators, antioxidant/antiphlogistic agents and mucoactive drugs. The metabolization of the mucoactive drug erdosteine produces an active metabolite (Met I) with a reducing SH group. In addition to its mucolytic action, Met I also has useful antioxidant activity. The various activities of β2-agonists include their ability to reduce the respiratory burst of neutrophils and the subsequent release of ROS. β2-Agonists and mucoactive drugs may be administered to the same patients during the treatment of lung diseases. The aim of this study was to investigate the ability of Met I to potentiate the activity of salbutamol in inhibiting the in vitro respiratory burst of neutrophils by means of chemiluminescence. The combination of Met I 5 and 10 μg/mL with salbutamol 10-5, 10-6 and 10-7 M led to a significant reduction in respiratory bursts when the neutrophils were stimulated with the soluble stimulant **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine (fMLP). The combinations of the two drugs that reduced the respiratory bursts when a particulate stimulus (Candida albicans) was used were those containing 10-5 M of salbutamol. The reasons for this different behavior remain unclear and raise questions about the specific roles, sites and mechanisms of action of the different types of stimulation undergone by the respiratory airways.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:45121 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:207474
TITLE: The SH-metabolite I of erdosteine, a mucolytic drug, enhances the inhibitory effect of salbutamol on the respiratory burst of neutrophils
AUTHOR(S): Dal Sasso, M.; Bovio, C.; Culici, M.; Fonti, E.; Braga, P. C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center of Respiratory Pharmacology, Department of

Pharmacology, School of Medicine, University of Milan, Milan, Italy
SOURCE: Drugs under Experimental and Clinical Research (2002), 28(4), 147-154
CODEN: DECRDP; ISSN: 0378-6501
PUBLISHER: Bioscience Ediprint Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 51 OF 56 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Fasudil attenuates interstitial **fibrosis** in rat kidneys with unilateral ureteral obstruction
AB This study was designed to investigate possible effects of the Rho-kinase inhibitor, fasudil, on the progression of renal failure in rats with unilateral ureteral obstruction. The renal failure markers monitored were the extent of renal interstitial **fibrosis** and that of macrophage infiltration. In kidneys with unilateral ureteral obstruction, interstitial **fibrosis** was observed, using Sirius-Red staining, on day 16 after unilateral ureteral obstruction. Macrophage infiltration was observed by immunohistochem., using the antibody, ED1. Interstitial **fibrosis** and macrophage infiltration were significantly attenuated in fasudil-treated animals. The migration of monocytes in vitro elicited by **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine was potently inhibited by fasudil and its active metabolite, hydroxyfasudil. These results suggest that inhibition of Rho-kinase produces a reduction of macrophage infiltration and represents a new therapeutic strategy for renal **fibrosis**, a major factor in the progression to end-stage renal failure.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:875345 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:30448
TITLE: Fasudil attenuates interstitial **fibrosis** in rat kidneys with unilateral ureteral obstruction
AUTHOR(S): Satoh, Shin-ichi; Yamaguchi, Tamami; Hitomi, Asako; Sato, Norihiro; Shiraiwa, Kazumi; Ikegaki, Ichiro; Asano, Toshio; Shimokawa, Hiroaki
CORPORATE SOURCE: Asahi Kasei Corporation, Institute of Life Science Research, Tagata-Gun, Shizuoka, 410-2321, Japan
SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology (2002), 455(2-3), 169-174
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 52 OF 56 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Altered intracellular pH regulation in neutrophils from patients with cystic **fibrosis**
AB Cystic **fibrosis** (CF) is a condition characterized by neutrophil-mediated lung damage and bacterial colonization. The physiol. basis for reported functional alterations in CF neutrophils, including increased release of neutrophil elastase, myeloperoxidase, and oxidants, is unknown. These processes are, however, regulated by intracellular pH (pHi). We demonstrate here that pHi regulation is altered in neutrophils from CF patients. Although resting pHi is similar, pHi after acid loading and activation (**N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine and phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate) is more acidic in CF cells than in normal cells. Furthermore, patients with non-CF-related bronchiectasis handle acid loading and activation in a fashion similar to subjects with normal neutrophils, suggesting that chronic pulmonary inflammation alone does not explain the difference in

pHi. This is further supported by data showing that normal neutrophils exposed to the CF pulmonary milieu respond by increasing pHi as opposed to decreasing pHi as seen in activated CF neutrophils. These pHi differences in activated or acid-loaded CF neutrophils are abrogated by ZnCl2 but not by amiloride and bafilomycin A1, suggesting that passive proton conductance is abnormal in CF. In addition, DIDS, which inhibits HCO3-/Cl- exchange, causes alkalinization of control but not of CF neutrophils, suggesting that anion transport is also abnormal in CF neutrophils. In summary, we have shown that pHi regulation in CF neutrophils is intrinsically abnormal, potentially contributing to the pulmonary manifestations of the condition.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:539063 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:236133
TITLE: Altered intracellular pH regulation in neutrophils from patients with cystic **fibrosis**
AUTHOR(S): Coakley, Raymond J.; Taggart, Clifford; Canny, Gerry; Greally, Peter; O'Neill, Shane J.; McElvaney, Noel G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pulmonary Research Division, Beaumont Hospital, Dublin, 9, Ire.
SOURCE: American Journal of Physiology (2000), 279(1, Pt. 1), L66-L74
CODEN: AJPHAP; ISSN: 0002-9513
PUBLISHER: American Physiological Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 53 OF 56 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Elevated concentrations of defensins in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid in diffuse panbronchiolitis
AB Human neutrophils contain three isoforms of antimicrobial and cytotoxic peptides in the azurophil granules, which belong to a family of mammalian neutrophil peptides named defensins. Here we investigate the role of these peptides in diffuse panbronchiolitis (DPB). Defensins (human neutrophil peptide-1,-2 and -3) were measured by RIA in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) of 30 patients with DPB, 16 patients with idiopathic pulmonary **fibrosis** (IPF) and 15 healthy adults. The concentration of defensins was higher in BALF of patients with DPB than in patients with IPF and healthy subjects. DPB and IPF patients also had significantly higher plasma concns. of defensins than controls. In patients with DPB, BALF concentration of defensins correlated significantly with neutrophil count or BALF concentration of interleukin (IL)-8. Immunohistochem. of open-lung biopsy specimens from four DPB patients showed localization of defensins in neutrophils and mucinous exudate in the airways, and on the surface of bronchiolar epithelial cells. In vitro studies showed an enhanced extracellular release of defensins following stimulation of neutrophils with phorbol myristate acetate, **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine, and human recombinant IL-8. Treatment of DPB with macrolides for 6 mo significantly reduced neutrophil count and concns. of defensins and IL-8 in BALF. Our results indicate accumulation of neutrophil-derived defensins in the airway in diffuse panbronchiolitis, and suggest that defensins may be a marker of neutrophil activity in this disease.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:188664 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:269454
TITLE: Elevated concentrations of defensins in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid in diffuse panbronchiolitis
AUTHOR(S): Ashitani, J.; Mukae, H.; Nakazato, M.; Ihi, T.; Mashimoto, H.; Kadota, J.; Kohno, S.; Matsukura, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Third Dept of Internal Medicine, Miyazaki Medical College, Miyazaki, 889-16, Japan

SOURCE: European Respiratory Journal (1998), 11(1), 104-111
CODEN: ERJOEI; ISSN: 0903-1936
PUBLISHER: Munksgaard International Publishers Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 54 OF 56 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Suppressive effect of tranilast, an anti-allergic drug, on pulmonary **fibrosis**
AB Treatment with tranilast in vitro suppressed the release of active O species from mice peritoneal macrophages and guinea pig alveolar macrophages stimulated with agents including phorbol myristate acetate, opsonized zymosan, and **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine (FMLP). Tranilast given orally suppressed the development of pulmonary **fibrosis** in mice that had been injected with BLM intratracheally, and suppressed the activity of their alveolar macrophages to produce active O species, indicating that tranilast suppressed the activation of alveolar macrophages not only in vitro but also in vivo. These results suggest that tranilast suppressed the pulmonary **fibrosis** through inhibiting activation of alveolar macrophages.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:204900 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:204900
TITLE: Suppressive effect of tranilast, an anti-allergic drug, on pulmonary **fibrosis**
AUTHOR(S): Daikoku, Michio; Tanaka, Hiroyuki; Mori, Hiroshi; Kawada, Kenji
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Gifu Univ., Gifu, 500, Japan
SOURCE: Gifu Daigaku Igakubu Kiyo (1992), 40(6), 816-30
CODEN: GDIKAN; ISSN: 0072-4521
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

L17 ANSWER 55 OF 56 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Up-regulation of alveolar macrophage function and pulmonary **fibrosis**
AB The relationship between up-regulation of alveolar macrophage (AM) function and pulmonary **fibrosis** was studied using bleomycin (BLM)-induced pulmonary **fibrosis** model in guinea pigs. Pulmonary **fibrosis** was observed on day 30 of BLM injection and it developed continuously in the BLM group on day 50. Neutrophils appeared in the alveolar space on day 3 an reached maximum on day 10 in the BLM group. Between 1 and 10 days after BLM injection, O2- generation in AM was increased by TNF-α, but not spontaneously or by PMA or by **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine (FMLP). Between 20 and 50 days after BLM injection, the BLM group and the control group did not differ in O2- generation in AM with stimulants of PMA, FMLP, TNF-α, or spontaneously. In guinea pigs with BLM-induced pulmonary **fibrosis**, the up-regulation of AM function could not be obtained as seen in idiopathic interstitial pneumonia (IIP) patients. Thus, the up-regulation in IIP patients may reflect the specific physiol. condition of IIP.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:589337 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:189337
TITLE: Up-regulation of alveolar macrophage function and pulmonary **fibrosis**
AUTHOR(S): Ishihara, Yoko; Nagai, Atsushi; Kurashina, Naoko; Kagawa, Jun
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Hyg. Public Health, Tokyo Women's Med. Coll., Tokyo, 162, Japan
SOURCE: Igaku no Ayumi (1992), 162(8), 491-2
CODEN: IGAYAY; ISSN: 0039-2359

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

L17 ANSWER 56 OF 56 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Alteration of the **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine-induced response in cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils
AB To determine whether cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils are affected in their secretory functions, lysosomal enzyme release and chemiluminescence (light emission from cells) were assayed in patients' cells and compared with those in normal control cells. A decreased response was observed in cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils in β-glucuronidase release and chemiluminescence after stimulation by N-formylmethionylleucylphenylalanin e (I). There was no correlation of these results with the clin. score nor with the medical treatment. Responses to the Ca ionophore A23187 and to opsonized zymosan showed no significant difference between normal and cystic **fibrosis** subjects in lysosomal enzyme release. I receptor alterations did not seem involved in the observed effect. Thus, there is a difference between normal and cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils in lysosomal enzyme release and chemiluminescence responses to I stimulation, a difference that might be located in the plasma membrane as both responses are membrane dependent.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:477044 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:77044
TITLE: Alteration of the **N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl**-phenylalanine-induced response in cystic **fibrosis** neutrophils
AUTHOR(S): Kemp, Thierry; Schram-Doumont, Angele; Van Geffel, Rene; Kram, Raphael; Szpirer, Claude
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biol. Mol., Univ. Libre de Bruxelles, Rhode-St.-Genese, B-1640, Belg.
SOURCE: Pediatric Research (1986), 20(6), 520-6
CODEN: PEREBL; ISSN: 0031-3998
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
6391856.pn.	1

Database:
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
US OCR Full-Text Database
EPO Abstracts Database
JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L6

Refine Search | Recall Text | Clear | Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, February 04, 2004 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L6	6391856.pn.	1	L6
L5	N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl	3	L5
L4	formyl peptide and L3	35501	L4
L3	L2 and l1	17040	L3
L2	hepatic fibrosis	19006	L2
L1	anti-fibrosis treatment	587275	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 3 of 3 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6462020 B1

L5: Entry 1 of 3 File: USPT Oct 8, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6462020
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6462020 B1

TITLE: Small peptides and methods for treatment of asthma and inflammation

DATE-ISSUED: October 8, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Houck; John C.	late of Seattle	WA		
MacDonald; Mary	Lynden	WA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/18; 530/330

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6391856 B1

L5: Entry 2 of 3 File: USPT May 21, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6391856
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6391856 B1

TITLE: Method for treatment of allergic reaction using formyl peptide

DATE-ISSUED: May 21, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Houck; John C.	late of Seattle	WA		
Clagett; James	Snohomish	WA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/18

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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☐ 3. Document ID: US 5753446 A

L5: Entry 3 of 3 File: USPT May 19, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5753446
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5753446 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Mitogen ERK kinase kinase (MEKK) assay

DATE-ISSUED: May 19, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Johnson; Gary L.	Boulder	CO		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.1; 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/300, 530/350, 536/23.1, 536/23.5

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | [illegible] | [illegible] | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

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Terms	Documents
N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl	3

Display Format: CIT Change Format

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 3 of 3 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6462020 B1

L5: Entry 1 of 3 File: USPT Oct 8, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6462020
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6462020 B1

TITLE: Small peptides and methods for treatment of asthma and inflammation

DATE-ISSUED: October 8, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Houck; John C.	late of Seattle	WA		
MacDonald; Mary	Lynden	WA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/18; 530/330

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. De

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6391856 B1

L5: Entry 2 of 3 File: USPT May 21, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6391856
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6391856 B1

TITLE: Method for treatment of allergic reaction using formyl peptide

DATE-ISSUED: May 21, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Houck; John C.	late of Seattle	WA		
Clagett; James	Snohomish	WA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/18

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. De

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☐ 3. Document ID: US 5753446 A

L5: Entry 3 of 3 File: USPT May 19, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5753446
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5753446 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Mitogen ERK kinase kinase (MEKK) assay

DATE-ISSUED: May 19, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Johnson; Gary L.	Boulder	CO		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.1; 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 530/300, 530/350, 536/23.1, 536/23.5

Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs | Generate OACS

Terms	Documents
N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl	3

Display Format: CIT Change Format

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inserted into its constant region. The invention also provides vector, host cell and methods for production of the modified anti-TNF Igs. The invention also relates to formulation of modified anti-TNF Igs for therapeutic uses. The invention also relates to uses of modified anti-TNF Igs for treatments of immune disease, cancer and infection.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:991031 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:40889
TITLE: Modified anti-tumor necrosis factor immunoglobulins containing extra constant region Ig domain inserted into its constant region and their therapeutic uses
INVENTOR(S): Scallon, Bernard J.; Cai, Ann; Naso, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 37 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003232046	A1	20031218	US 2003-454948	20030605
WO 2003105898	A1	20031224	WO 2003-US17742	20030605

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-388896P P 20020614

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 95 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Treatment of fibroproliferative disorders using TGF-β inhibitors
AB The invention concerns methods of treating fibroproliferative disorders associated with TGF-β signaling, by administering non-peptide small mol. inhibitors of TGF-β specifically binding to the type I TGF-β receptor (TGFβ-R1). Preferably, the inhibitors are quinazoline derivs. The invention also concerns methods for reversing the effect of TGF-β mediated cell activation on the expression of a gene associated with **fibrosis**, comprising contacting a cell or tissue in which the expression of such gene is altered as a result of TGF-β mediated cell activation, with a non-peptide small mol. inhibitor of TGF-β, specifically binding a TGFβ-R1 receptor kinase present in the cell or tissue.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:931342 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:791
TITLE: Treatment of fibroproliferative disorders using TGF-β inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Chakravarty, Sarvajit; Dugar, Sundeep; Higgins, Linda S.; Kapoun, Ann M.; Liu, David Y.; Schreiner, George F.; Protter, Andrew A.; Tran, Thomas-Toan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Scios, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 114 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 2003097615	A1	20031127	WO 2003-US15514	20030516	

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-381720P P 20020517
US 2003-440428 A 20030516

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:791
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 95 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Lectins as antifibrotic agents
AB The invention discloses the treatment of tissue **fibrosis** by administration of an effective amount of a lectin. **Fibrosis** herein refers to the accumulation of extracellular matrix constituents that occurs following trauma, inflammation, tissue repair, immunol. reactions, cellular hyperplasia, and neoplasia. Examples of tissue **fibrosis** include, but are not limited to, pulmonary **fibrosis**, **cirrhosis** of the liver, skin scars and keloids, adhesions, fibromatosis, atherosclerosis, and amyloidosis. The treatment is intended for a variety of mammals, including humans.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:912837 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:375056
TITLE: Lectins as antifibrotic agents
INVENTOR(S): Cantor, Jerome Owen; Shteyngart, Bronislava
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003216300	A1	20031120	US 2003-435549	20030512

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-381367P P 20020520

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 95 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Antiproliferative protein CHP-10 from Hypericum perforatum and uses for cancer therapy
AB A protein named CHP-10 has been isolated from Hypericum perforatum callus culture. This protein comprises a unique 20 amino acid sequence, has an apparent mol. weight of approx. 39 kDa by SDS-PAGE, and inhibits proliferation of abnormally proliferating cells from cancer or non-cancerous proliferative disorders. Methods of using CHP-10, or fragments, derivs., homologs and analogs of CHP-10, to inhibit the proliferation of abnormally proliferating cells are also provided.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:892997 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:374996
TITLE: Antiproliferative protein CHP-10 from Hypericum perforatum and uses for cancer therapy
INVENTOR(S): Khalili, Kamel; Sarkissian, Nune Darbinian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Temple University-of the Commonwealth System of Higher Education, USA